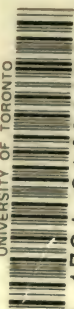


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H. T. Buckley

M.C. - Mon. 1837.



SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
DEANS
OF
CANTERBURY;

FROM THE NEW FOUNDATION OF THAT CHURCH,

BY HENRY THE EIGHTH,
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

TO WHICH IS ADDED
A CATALOGUE OF THE
MANUSCRIPTS
IN THE
CHURCH LIBRARY.

By HENRY JOHN TODD, M. A. 1761-1808

Minor Canon of the Church, Chaplain to the LORDS FIFE and
KILMOREY, and Vicar of Milton, Kent.

CANTERBURY:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY SIMMONS, KIRKBY, AND JONES;
SOLD ALSO BY FLACKTON, MARRABLE AND CLARIS; AND
BRISTOW, CANTERBURY;
AND BY T. CADELL, STRAND, LONDON.
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TO THE RIGHT REVEREND

WILLIAM

LORD BISHOP of EXETER,

The following Account
of his Lordship's Predecessors in the

Deanery of Canterbury,

(the compilation of which he was
pleased to encourage)

is inscribed

as an humble Testimony
of sincere and respectful Gratitude,
by his Lordship's much obliged
and most obedient servant,

The Author.

P R E F A C E.

WHATEVER relates to the characters of distinguished Ecclesiastics, is generally thought deserving of attention. In many histories of Cathedrals, indeed, extensive memoirs are given of their Prelates. But of those who have not attained to the Mitre, the accounts are often brief and unsatisfactory.

Of the *Deans* and other inferior Members of the Church of *Canterbury*, the many descriptions of that Church record but little. On this account, the author was induced to compile the following memoirs of the *Deans*, which, it is hoped, will not be thought wholly uninteresting,

though they are offered to the world only as humble sketches. They are intended, such as they are, to render that quotation inapplicable to the *Deans of Canterbury*, which a famous antiquary (a) has prefixed to his Catalogue of dignified Ecclesiastics ;
“ *Their very names are buried as deep as*
“ *their bodies, and the one was scarce sooner*
“ *out of sight, than the other out of all men-*
“ *tion and remembrance.*”

Of DEANS Godwin, Tillotson, Sharp, and Hooper, there are memoirs in the Biographia Britannica and General Dictionary, to which the author of the following account has been very greatly indebted ; and where he has differed from them, he has not failed to assign his reason, and produce his authority. His account of Tillotson is but short ; the Life of that great man by the learned Dr. Birch being too well known to want retailing, and too accurately written to require correction.

(a) Le Neve.

The assistance also which the author has derived from the works of others (manuscript as well as printed) to the account of each Dean, he has acknowledged in notes of reference. And to those who have communicated any information he has been careful to express his obligations, and here begs to return his respectful thanks.

The Church of *Canterbury* records among its *Deans*, four living *Prelates*. The author's situation in the church might render his praise of them suspected, though it might be bestowed with indisputable truth, whether their conduct was displayed in the *Decanal* or the *Episcopal* Chair. Of these *Prelates*, as well as of the present much-respected *Dean* of *Canterbury*, he hopes the time is far distant, before a larger account be necessary.

As no *Catalogue* of the *Manuscripts* in the *Library* of the Church of *Canterbury*, has been published since that which was

given in the “ *General Catalogue of MSS. in England, &c. Folio 1696 :*” it is presumed that a new one; which the editor (with the obliging approbation of the Dean and Chapter) has added to these memoirs, may not be found unnecessary, (b) or at least not unacceptable to men of curiosity and letters.

To the candid Reader the author commits his little work. The labour which he has bestowed on the compilation of it, has been a pleasure ; and he hopes that the severity of criticism will not cause him to regret his time injudiciously employed. Perhaps it may occasion some correcter pen to employ itself in the *personal history* of *Cathedrals* ; or may afford some few materials to abler biographers of the *Deans* of *Canterbury*.

(b) Since the publication of the General Catalogue of MSS. the Manuscripts in this Library have been newly arranged ; and many are bound together : Thus, A. 2. contains two MSS. B. 2. contains 11 MSS. &c. &c. To this small Collection of MSS. one or two also have been added since the last Catalogue.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

THE Title of *Dean* was restored to the Church of *Canterbury*, on its new foundation by Henry VIII.; *Deans* having preceded *Priors* in its monastical establishment.

The Government (c) of this Church, before the Reformation, may properly be divided into three periods: the first from Archbishop *Augustine* to *Wilfred*, the second from Archbishop *Wilfred* to *Lanfranc*, the third from Archbishop *Lanfranc* to the dissolution of the Convent. From *Augustine* to *Wilfred* are more than 200 years, in which period the Archbishop lived in com-

(c) See Batteley's *Antiquities of Canterbury*, Part the Second, page 111, 112, &c.

mon with his Monks, and presided over them in his own person, without any substitute, *Dean* or *Prior*. ~~From~~ *Wilfred* to *Lanfranc* may be reckoned about 250 years, in which time the church was governed under the Archbishop by *Deans*: and while they continued Presidents of the Church, the cloysters were for the most part frequented and possessed by secular Priests; they were like the Canons of Cathedral Churches, who wore indeed the habit, but did not observe the rules of the monastical order. *Lanfranc* formed them into a Benedictine Convent, and changed the title of their President from *Dean* to *Prior*. *Henry*, the last *Dean*, is stiled the first *Prior*, about the year 1080. (d)

Thomas Goldwell, the 42d and last *Prior*, surrendered the Convent to King Henry VIII, in 1540. He was allowed an annual

(d) See Brown Willis's *Mitred Abbies*, Vol. 1, 236; and *Balkeley's Antiq. of Canterbury*, part II. 114.

pension

pension, for his life, of eighty pounds ; and had the offer of a Prebend on the new Foundation. That, however, he refused, probably with silent indignation ; choosing rather to meditate in retirement on the change which he saw and experienced.

The Convent and all its property having been surrendered to the King, his Majesty created a new Society, consisting of a Dean, twelve Prebendaries, six Preachers, twelve Minor-Canons, &c. The letters of Incorporation are dated April the 8th, in the 32d year of his Reign, which was the year 1541. (e)

(e) Copy of the Charter of Incorporation, in the possession of the Dean ; and another copy kept in the Chapter House.

Yet Batteley, Le Neve, and Dart, have given the date the 33d year of Henry's reign, which was 1542.

Dr. Ridley, in his excellent *Life of Bishop Ridley*, has stated that the Bishop had been constituted one of the new Prebendaries of Canterbury ; " as appears," says he, " from the Foundation Charter in Bennet College Library, dated April 3, Henrici 3^{vi} 32^o, which was in the year 1541." [*Ridley's Life of Bishop Ridley*, 144.]

The Inscription on Dean Wotton's monument states also that he

DEAN.

Nicholas Wotton.

TWELVE PREBENDARIES.

Richard Thornton, Monk of the late Convent, afterwards Suffragan Bishop of Dover.

Arthur Sentleger.

Richard Champion.

Richard Parkhurst.

Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of Rochester, 1547, of London, 1550.

John Menys, Monk of the late Convent.

Hugh Glazier.

William Hunt, alias *Hadleigh*, Monk and Sub-Prior of the late Convent.

William Gardiner, alias *Sandwich*, Monk of the late Convent, and Warden of Canterbury College, Oxford.

John Myllys, alias *Warkam*, Monk of the late Convent.

was Dean 25 years, and 293 days : he died Jan. 26, 1566-7, and thereafter he was constituted Dean, April 8, 1541.

John

John Daniel, alias *Chillenden*, Monk and
Chaplain of the late Convent.

John Baptista de Casia.

SIX PREACHERS.

Lancelot Ridley.

Robert Serles.

Edmund Shether.

Thomas Brooke.

Michael Drum.

John Scory, Bishop of Rochester, 1551, of
Chichester, 1552, of Hereford, 1559.

While some of the Monks of the Con-
vent had been converted into Prebendaries;
others, less fortunate in their designation,
were nominated to the

TWELVE MINOR CANONRIES.

John Elphe, Monk and Chanter of the late
Convent.

John Lamberhurst, Monk and Penitentiary.

John Charisburn, Monk.

John

John Chart, Monk and Master of the Table.

John Cranebrooke, Monk and 2d Chanter.

Thomas Ickham, Monk and 3d Prior.

Henry Audene, Monk and 4th Prior.

William Austen, Monk.

Thomas Anselm, Monk and 3d Chanter.

Bartbolomew Otford, Monk.

William Lichfield, Monk.

John Ambrose, Monk. (f)

At the time of Incorporation the King gave the new Society their Statutes, which had been compiled by Archbishop *Cramer*. These Statutes, while Dr. *Godwin* was Dean, received some additions from Archbishop *Parker*; and while Dr. *Bargrave* was Dean, they were revised and corrected by Archbishop *Laud*. By the Sta-

(f) See Batteley's Appendix, part II. d. 51, 52, and Dart's Hist. of the Church of Canterbury, Appendix 55, 56.

tutes thus altered, and confirmed in 1636 by King Charles Ist, the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, is at this day, governed.

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DEANS

DEANS

OF

CANTERBURY.

WOTTON.

NICHOLAS WOTTON, the first Dean on the new foundation, was descended from an ancient and illustrious family, which had long resided at Boughton-Malherbe in the County of Kent. He was the fourth Son of Sir Robert (a) Wotton, Knight, by Anne Belknapp, daughter of Sir Henry Belknapp, Knight.

He was educated in the University of (b) Oxford, where he studied the Canon and Civil Law ; his skill in which recommended him to the notice of Tunstall, Bishop of London, to whom he became Official in (b*) 1528, being at that time Doctor of Laws.

(a) Sir Robert Wotton, of Boughton-Malherbe, was born in 1463. He lived in the reign of Edward IVth, was by him trusted to be Lieutenant of Guisnes, and Knight Porter and Comptroller of Calais, where he died and lies honourably buried. [Isaac Walton's Life of Sir H. Wotton, great nephew of the Dean.]

(b) Fuller's Worthies, Kent. (b*) Strype's Cranmer, 72.

Having entered into the Church, he was collated by Archbishop Warham to the Rectory of Ivychurch in the County of Kent. But this benefice he resigned in 1555, reserving to himself a pension (c) of twenty-two marks (which was one third of its reputed value) during his life.

He continued to act as a Civilian ; and in 1536, when sentence was pronounced upon the injured Anne Boleyn, he appeared in Court as her (d) Proctor.

In 1538 Archbishop Cranmer constituted him (e) Commissary of his Faculties for the term of his natural life. About the same time he became Chaplain to the King, who in 1539 nominated him to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, then vacant by the promotion of Archdeacon (f) Bell, to the See of Worcester. “ And this possibly,” says an eminent antiquary, (g) “ might be “ one of the first instances of the Crown “ taking that liberty, on making Bishops,

(c) Batteley's *Antiq. of Canterbury*, part 2d, 122. (d) Fuller's *Ch. Hist.* Book 5th, 207. (e) *Strype's Life of Cranmer*, 72.

(f) John Bell, L. L. D. Archdeacon of Gloucester, Warden of Stratford on Avon, Prebendary of Lincoln and Lichfield, Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester, and lastly Bishop of Worcester. He resigned his Bishopric in 1543, and died in retirement in 1556.

(g) Brown Willis's *Survey of Worcester Cathedral*, 667.

“ to dispose of their former preferments.”

Wotton was the last Archdeacon of Gloucester, while it remained part of the diocese of Worcester; and the first, after Gloucester became a distinct See of itself by the Charter of Erection in 1541.

His next promotion was to the Deanery of Canterbury in (h) 1541; in addition to which he obtained in (i) 1544 the Deanery of York, and in the (k) following year was presented to the Prebend of Osbaldwick in that Cathedral. And to have possessed at the same time the Deaneries of the two Metropolitan Churches, has been the distinction of Wotton alone. In (l) 1553 he resigned the Archdeaconry of Gloucester; and was presented in (m) 1557 to the Treasurership of the Church of Exeter, which he also relinquished in the succeeding year.

Such were the appointments which Wotton obtained. We find however that he had the modesty to decline a more exalted situation. For in 1539 a Bishopric had been offered to him by the King; his refu-

(h) See the Introduction.

(i) Brown Willis's Survey of York Cathedral, 69.

(k) Ibid. 157.

(l) Ibid. Gloucester Cathedral, 732.

(m) Le Neve's Fasti. 91.

sal of which he expressed in the following letter to the “ Rt. Worshipful Mr. Bellaffis :”

“ (n) Gentyle Mr. Bellaffis, for the paf-
 “ syon of God, yf hit be possible yet, as-
 “ saye, as far as yow maye, to conveye
 “ this bishopricke from me. So I might
 “ avoyde hit without displeasure, I wolde
 “ surelye never meddel withe hit. I can
 “ not mervile ynough *cur obtrudatur non*
 “ *cupienti, imò ne idoneo quidem.* My
 “ mynde is as troubled as my wrytinge is.
 “ *Aliquid quæso tandem excogita, ita tamen*
 “ *ut citra offensam. Sicque propter temporis*
 “ *angustiam, nunc vale feliciter.* Written
 “ at Dimisseldorpe the xiith daye of No-
 “ vember, A°. 1539,

“ Yours to his littel powre

“ Nicholas Wotton.

“ Add whatsoever you will
 “ more to hit, so yow add
 “ not Bishop.”

And when Parker was raised to the See of Canterbury, Wotton was under the consideration of (o) Secretary Cecil, and Sir Nicholas Bacon for that important dignity.

(n) Biog. Brit. 4339. Note A. (o) Strype's Life of Parker, 35.

It is affirmed also that he (p) refused it. So that, while he was an accomplished Courtier, he was at the same time an unambitious Ecclesiastic.

But his character becomes more conspicuous, when it is considered, how often he was employed on foreign embassies and negotiations. He was twice (q) Ambassador to the Emperor Charles the Vth, once to Philip King of Spain, once to Francis the Ist King of France, thrice to Henry the IId his Son, once to Mary Queen of Hungary and Governess of the Netherlands, and twice to William Duke of Cleves.

His first service abroad is thought to have been his Embassy to (r) Cleves in 1539, in order to carry on the treaty of Marriage between Henry and the Lady Anne. Of her accomplishments he transmitted to the King the following account, that “she (s) could both write and read in
“her own language, and few very well;
“only for Musick, it was not the manner
“of the country to learn it.” It is not to

(p) Lloyd's State Worthies. (q) Monument. (r) Strype's Crammer, 72. (s) Lord Herbert's Henry the 8th.

be supposed, that this description would kindle so *fierce* a flame in the breast of his royal master, as the picture of Hans Holbein did ; so that we may, in some measure, place the conclusion of the treaty, and the disgust of the Monarch, not to the letter of the Ambassador, but to the flattery of the Painter. It was afterwards the disagreeable office of Wotton to acquaint the Duke of Cleves with Henry's repudiation of his Sister.

In 1546 he was one of the Commissioners who met at Campe, a small place between Ardres and Guisnes, in order to negotiate Peace between England, Scotland, and France. To a reconciliation with the latter Henry acceded without reluctance ; but the (t) admission of the Scots into this treaty he, at first, opposed. Francis, their ally, was too generous to abandon their interest ; and, by his address, they were included in the treaty, the articles of which were signed on the 7th of June.

In the September following Wotton obtained the (u) royal dispensation for Non-Residence on his perfections, by which he

(t) Robertson's Hist. of Scotland. (u) Batte'ey's Canterbury,

was equally entitled to their profits. He was then the King's Ambassador in France; in which station he was at the death of Henry in January following, by whose Will he was appointed one of the Executors to whom, during the Minority of his Son Edward the VIth, he entrusted the government of the kingdom. And, as a testimony of his regard, the Monarch bequeathed him the following legacy;---

“ Furthermore, (w) for the Kindnes and
 “ good service that our sayd Executours
 “ have shewed unto Us, We gyve and
 “ bequeath unto eche of them such soms
 “ of Money, or the Value of the same,
 “ as hereafter ensuith, -----

“ To Doctor Wotton 300 Lib.”

In the reign of Edward, the abilities of Wotton were not only exercised abroad, but also in his own country; as he held, for a short time, the distinguished office of Principal Secretary of State, to which he was appointed in 1549, but which he (x) resigned to Cecil in September 1550. He might have enjoyed this station (the duties

(w) Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xvth. (x) Sir John Hayward's *Life of Ed.* 6th. Note in Kennet,

of which he was admirably qualified to discharge) much longer; it was, however, the earnest (y) request of himself and his friends, that he might relinquish it. He was one of the Council who, on the 6th of October 1549, seceded from the Protector, and who addressed a (z) memorial to the young King on the encroachments of that unfortunate Nobleman.

In 1551 he was sent Ambassador to the Emperor, in order to explain that no (a) absolute assurance had ever been made to the Lady Mary, in respect to the exercise of her religion, but that only a temporary connivance had been granted under the hope of her amendment. Her refusal to comply with the new liturgy, and her resolution to adhere to the mass not only affected Edward with sorrow, but prompted him to resentment; and Mary was menaced as well as pressed on the point of conformity. She did not fail to (b) represent in the most odious light these proceedings to her kinsman Charles, who, by his Ambassador, remonstrated to the English Court on her behalf,

(y) Monument. (z) Burnet's Hist. of Ref. vol. ii. Appendix. (a) Instructions in note to Ed. 6th. in Kennet's Complete Hist. of England, v. ii. 317. (b) Guthrie's Hist. of England.

and

and to his remonstrance, if slighted, added the threat of hostility. It was not the interest of England then to engage in a war ; and therefore the King (at length prevailed on by the advice of his Council) deputed an Ambassador to the Emperor, with a view to (c) continue a good correspondence with him : and the Dean received his instructions on the 10th of April.

At the death of Edward, the Dean, Sir William Pickering, and Sir Thomas Chaloner, were Ambassadors in France, whence they wrote to Mary on her accession to the throne, (d) acknowledging her Queen, and ceasing to act any further in their public character. But in this capacity her Majesty thought proper to continue Wotton, with whom she joined Sir Anthony St. Leger.

From France the Dean is said to have written to the Queen in 1553 on the following subject. He (e) *dreamed* that his Nephew Thomas Wotton was inclined to be a party in such a project, as, if he were not suddenly prevented, would turn out

(c) Note, before the Instructions, in Kennet. (d) Strype's Cranmer, 304. (e) Walton's Life of Sir Henry Wotton.

both to the loss of his life, and the ruin of his family. Accordingly he resolved to use so prudent a remedy by way of prevention, as might introduce no great inconvenience either to himself or his Nephew. He therefore wrote to Mary, requesting that his Nephew might be sent for out of Kent, and that he might be interrogated by the Lords of the Council in some such feigned speeches, as would give a colour for his commitment to a (f) *favourable prison*. He added, that he would acquaint her Majesty with the true reason of his request, when he should next become so happy as to see and speak to her. It was accordingly done as he had desired.

Soon after this, it must be observed, the rebellion of Wyatt broke out, in which so many of the Kentish Gentry fell in the field, or perished ignobly with their Leader.

An ancient friendship had subsisted between the families of Wotton and Wyatt. And Mr. Wotton would probably have suffered in the calamity of his friend, had not his Uncle *so happily dreamed him into prison*. For when the Dean returned to

(f) Ibid.

England, his Nephew confessed that he had more than an intimation of Wyat's design; and joined the Dean in gratefully reflecting on his escape from ruin,

But may not the prevention, thus ascribed to the *dream* of Dr. Wotton, be rather attributed to that sagacity which he possessed? The intended alliance of Mary with Philip, was, no doubt known to him; and perhaps he foresaw that prejudice which many would conceive against the marriage. He apprehended that if Wyat should rise amongst the discontented, (and which he might have strong reason to suspect) his example and intimacy would influence the conduct of his Nephew. At such a time, who then can superstitiously impute that to a *dream*, which has all the appearance of deep deliberation, and all the merit of ingenious precaution?

In 1556 war had commenced between France and Spain; and Philip was very desirous to engage Mary in the quarrel. Wotton, (g) devoted to his interest, (and then Ambassador at Paris) is said to have founded the intentions of the Court of France to-

(g) Guthrie's Hist. of Eng.

wards England by the following stratagem, a relation of which he sent to the Queen in order more readily to engage her to hostilities with that kingdom. He employed his (h) Nephew (who, though a Youth, was a perfect master of dissimulation) to address the famous Constable Montmorency with an offer of the services of the discontented in England, and with a promise to deliver Calais into his hands. To the latter proposition the Constable, not suspecting a snare, acceded with an eager enquiry how it might be effected, and with an assurance of great reward, if the design should be accomplished. The Ambassador now possessed the information he wanted, with which his Nephew was dispatched to the Queen, and from which she was readily induced to suspect the ill designs of the French. Some part of this account seems to be without foundation. The purpose of young Wotton (according to Hume) had it not been frustrated by pure accident, would have prevailed over all the caution and experience of the aged Montmorency.

In 1557 the Dean by (i) his circum-

(h) Burnet's Hist. of Ref. vol. ii.---Rapin, vol. ii.---(i) Godwin's Life of Q. Mary. Heylin.

spection detected the rebellious plot of Thomas Stafford, of which he transmitted an account from Paris to the Council, before his arrival in England; so that, though Stafford, on his landing, took the town of Scarborough which was but slightly guarded, and invited the people with confidence to arm against Mary, he was in a few days easily defeated, and soon after suffered. And this conspiracy, it was pretended, was (k) encouraged by the Court of France. But whatever might be the motives that served to exasperate the Queen, the desire of Philip was gratified, and war was proclaimed against the French.

In the following year the Dean was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat concerning Peace between England, Spain, and France; a negotiation to which the dejected Mary, after the loss of Calais, readily consented. The meeting of the Commissioners was opened at (l) Cercamp in October, but in the following month the Queen died.

Sensible of the political value of Wotton Elizabeth, on her accession to the crown,

(k) Speed. Hume. (l) Forbes's Preface to his State Papers.

scrupled not to retain his services. He was accordingly appointed (as he had been in the three preceding reigns) a Privy Counsellor ; and, with the Earl of Arundel, and *Thirlby Bishop of Ely, was continued to carry on the negotiation they had so lately commenced.

On the 23d of November 1558 the Lord Cobham was sent with a new commission and instructions to them, before the (m) arrival of whom the Earl of Arundel had returned to England; and the treaty was prorogued for about two months.

On the 14th of December Lord (n) Howard of Effingham was sent, as a substitute in the Earl's place, to join the Bishop and the Dean. Of their negotiation Wotton gave an account to Secretary Cecil full of the keenest observation, though with an amiable diffidence he professed his incapacity to inform that Statesman, as he ought, of such important matters. “ They

* He was in 1540 made the first (and indeed the last) Bishop of Westminster. In 1550 he was translated to the See of Norwich: and in 1554 to that of Ely. He was deprived, however, in 1559 for opposing Elizabeth's alterations in Religion. He died in 1570. [B. Willis's Ely.]

(m) Forbes's Preface. (n) Burleigh's Notes at the end of Murdin's State Papers. (o) Forbes's State Papers vol. i. 15.

“ passe,”

“ (o) passe,” says he, “ too farre the reach
 “ and capacite of my simple witte; never
 “ yndeed but simple, but specially now, by
 “ eage and travayle so decayedde, that not
 “ only I may trewlye call it simple, but also
 “ most simple.” From the same letter it
 appears that his health was now greatly im-
 paired; “ This journey hath much weak-
 “ ened me, I assure you, I am even donne,
 “ and not able to susteyne labour eny more;
 “ sꝑecyallye yn winter. And it is no won-
 “ der, for withyn these four monethes (yf
 “ I lyve so long) I shall entre ynto my great
 “ climaterike yere; which the Phisicians
 “ saye is the dangerouseste yere of all a
 “ manne’s lyfe.”

In a principal point of their negotiation the Dean and his colleagues were unsuccessful, as the French would not consent to their proposal for the restitution of Calais. It was at length agreed (though the engagement was never fulfilled) that, after eight years, France should relinquish the possession of that town to England; and Peace was concluded at Chateau-Cambre-
 sis (p) April 2, 1559.

In the same month Wotton returned to

England, where his stay was but very short. For in May he was commissioned with Lord Howard and Sir Nicholas Throgmorton to receive from the French King the confirmation of the treaty. But he was now attacked with a tertian ague, which on the 11th Sir Nicholas Throgmorton thus described to Secretary Cecil; “ Mr. (q) Secretary, it may like yowe to understand that
 “ being arrived at Canterbury, I find Mr.
 “ Doctor Wotton troubled with a tertian
 “ ague, whereof he hathe had two fittes;
 “ and notwithstanding, because his fit yesterday was fummwhat easye, he mindeth
 “ to ride forward to Dover, and so passe
 “ over with us, if he may. But forasmuche as by reason of his age, the dangerous tyme of the yere, and throughe
 “ his own conceipt, as he himself termeth
 “ it, *de anno climacterico*, it may happen
 “ him not to have so sone recovery, as to
 “ serve the Quene’s Majeste at this present;
 “ I have thought good to signify this moche
 “ unto youe; praying youe to think in the
 “ meane time upon somme other mete man,
 “ who is acquainted with the treaty at

(q) Forbes, vol. i. 38.

“ Cambray ; to th’ intent that, in case of
 “ his not recovery (the likelyhood whereof
 “ will be known this daye or to morrowe)
 “ th’ other may be dispatched in post to
 “ serve in Mr. Wotton’s place.”

But notwithstanding Sir Nicholas’s fears, and the Dean’s own apprehensions, he was able to proceed on their commission, and with Sir Nicholas sailed from Dover on the 15th, and landed at Boulogne the same afternoon.

On the 19th they joined Lord Howard at Amiens, and on the 23d they arrived at Paris, where Lord Howard and the Dean were provided with apartments “ (r) nere
 “ unto the Court ; who found bothe of
 “ them their lodgings, handsomly trymmed
 “ and hanged, and are at the King’s charges
 “ furnished of their diet. Notwithstand-
 “ ing” (says Throgmorton) “ I, for my
 “ parte, do not as yet finde any suche in-
 “ terteignment.” But in his letter, dated the next day, he appears better satisfied, as
 “ it (s) was the King’s pleasure,” says he,
 “ there shulde be a messe of meate sent to my
 “ lodginge for me at his charges ; wherby

(r) Forbes, vol. i, 100. (s) Ibid. 105.

“ it shulde seeme, that the King will de-
“ fraye us of our owne tables, as longe as
“ we shall contynue heere in the courte.”

On the 28th they all (t) accompanied the French King from the Louvre to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where, after the celebration of mass, amidst a vast concourse of Nobility, Cardinals, and Bishops, he confirmed the treaty by his oath. They were witnesses also to the same solemnity on the part of Francis (the Dauphin) and Mary King and Queen of Scotland; peace with that kingdom being necessarily comprehended in the treaty with France.

About this time, the Dean (u) received the compliment of as much gilt plate as amounted to 1500 ounces or more; and in the latter end of June he returned to England again.

The peace, however, in the negotiation of which he had assisted, was but of short continuance. The ambitious proceedings of the French Court in 1559, and the success of their arms against the Scotch Protestants, were sufficient to excite the vigilance of Elizabeth. Her indignation at the claim

(t) Forbes, vol. i, 112. (u) Ibid. 116.

of Mary to the English Crown, a claim which the French hoped to establish, and the declining affairs of the Reformers who solicited her assistance, at length (w) determined her to send a powerful force to Scotland. In the event of this quarrel the French were obliged to capitulate, and Commissioners were appointed to treat concerning peace. Those on the part of England were the Dean and Sir William Cecil; on that of France Monluc Bishop of Valence and the Sieur de Randan. The interests of the English and French Courts were soon adjusted; but to a formal treaty with the Scots, the (x) French Ambassadors considered it derogatory from the dignity of their Sovereign to accede. The redress of their grievances was, however, granted in the name of Francis and Mary, and accepted by the Scots, as an act of royal indulgence. And whatever concessions they obtained whether in respect to their personal safety, or their public demands, the French Ambassadors agreed to insert in the treaty with Elizabeth: so that they were sanctioned, though not with the name, yet with

(w) Hume. (x) Robertson.

all the security of the most solemn negotiation. The treaty was (y) signed at Edinburgh on the 6th of July 1560.

The public services of Wotton were afterwards employed in regard to the trade of the English Merchants, who had been ill-treated (not only in Spain, but) more particularly in the Netherlands, upon (z) pretence of civil differences, but in fact out of hatred to the Protestant Religion. They therefore removed their mart to Embden in East-Friezeland. But Guzman de Sylva (Canon of Toledo) then the Spanish Ambassador in England, endeavoured to compose these differences, which he found materially to affect the interests of the Netherlands. At length Elizabeth, and the Ducheſs of Parma Regent of the Low Countries, exchanged in December 1564 a mutual agreement, by which the commerce between the two countries was restored, and (a) Viſcount Montagu, the Dean, and Dr. Haddon were ſent Commiſſioners to Bruges in order to a full diſcuſſion of the ſubject. But, in the following year, the troubles in the Netherlands put a

(y) Burleigh's Notes. (z) Baker's Chronicle. (a) Ibid. Burleigh's Notes. Camden's Eliz.

stop to their farther conference, after it had been (b) agreed, that there should be an open trade, till one Prince denounced war against the other ; and in that case, the merchants should have forty days notice to dispose of themselves and their effects.

This probably was the last public employment of the Dean, which indeed he did not long survive. He died, at London, on the 26th of January, 1566-7, aged near 70.

He and his colleague, Dr. Haddon, are mentioned “ as (c) famous for a diswasion
“ against making the Netherlands a Free
“ State, urging that of Machiavel, *That*
“ *People accustomed to live under a Prince,*
“ *if by any accident they become free, are*
“ *like beasts let loose, and have much ado to*
“ *maintain either their Government or Li-*
“ *berty.*”

While the Dean appears to have been so much engaged as a Statesman, he was not unemployed as a Divine. In 1537 the more learned Ecclesiastics of that period were called together in order to the composition of the book entitled, “ *The Godly and*
“ *pious Institution of a Christian Man :*”

(b) Camden. (c) Harleian MSS. No. 7177, page 127.

among whom was Dr. (d) Wotton. To their discussion and judgment many of the principal points of religion were submitted. At this conference, or perhaps at another meeting of Divines in 1540, it was the opinion of Wotton that (e) “confirmacyon ys a sacrament of the newe testament ;” that “the outward sygne ys the markyne of the forhedde by the hands of the mynister to that sacrament deputyd ;” and that “the invisable grace is a corroboracyon or a strengtheninge and encoraigynge of hym that receyveth the said sacrament, to resist his gostelye ennemye, and the more willynglye and boldlye to confesse the name, and the crosse of Chryste.”

The learning of Wotton is said (f) to have been profound and extensive ; and to have been displayed to the greatest advantage in the force of his arguments, and in the easiness of his elocution. In council his sentiments were delivered with admirable discretion and maintained with undaunted resolution. The vigilance of his political conduct, both at home and abroad, distinguished him as an exemplary Statesman ; and the facility with which he could dis-

(d) Strype's *Cranmer*, 54. (e) Original in his own hand ; Cotton Lib. Cleopatra E. 5. page 83. (f) See Lloyd's *State Worthies*.

cuss the merits of a cause, (his (f) method being exact, and his memory tenacious) marked him as an acute Civilian. His knowledge of trade and commerce was no less conspicuous, and in an acquaintance with the polity of nations he was inferior to none.

To the greatness of his character Hollingshed and Camden have bequeathed their testimonies. The first has observed that no man ever had more numerous employments for the State, none conducted them better than Wotton; "his (g) worth and learning," says he, "entitled him to more reverence, than I shall be able with due majestie of stile to express." And the latter has remarked that the Dean flourished in his time, and "closed (h) a long life "with reputation of great devotion and "prudence." Henry the VIIIth, is said to have thus addressed him, when he was about to depart on an Embassy, "Sir, "I (i) have sent a *Head* by Cromwel, a *Purse* by Wolfey, a *Sword* by Brandon, "and I must now send the *Law* by you to "treat with enemies."

(f) Ibid.
Britannia.

(g) Hollingshed's Chronicle.
(i) Lloyd.

(h) Camden's

Of his memory no disrespectful mention is made, except with regard to his complying in such different times : and hence he has been concluded an unstable Divine, a Doctor not only of both Laws, but also of (k) both Gospels ; of the Protestant, which had the Statesman's part, and of the Popish, which had the Christian. His religious conduct, it must be allowed, betrays too cautious an attention to secular interest. However, he was mild and inoffensive. And if he was not signalized himself as a Reformer, neither has he disgraced himself as a Bigot. To the horrid proceedings in the bloody reign of Mary he gave no (l) consent, or countenance. Yet his compliances cannot be defended upon strict principles ; and fairer would have been his fame, had he disdained to temporize. But in a word, Wotton was a Politician, rather than an Ecclesiastic.

To this account of the Dean may be added his Advice,

“ First to (m) *Church men* ; To understand well the Common and Canon Law, as well as the Divine ; by the first

(k) Lloyd and Fuller. (l) *Scrinia Reclusa*, vol. i, 252.

(m) Lloyd's *State Worthies*.

“ whereof

“ whereof they might understand their
“ Right, as by the second they informed
“ themselves and others of their duty.

“ Secondly to *Statesmen*; Travel and
“ History.

“ Thirdly to *Ambassadors*; 1. a good
“ purse; 2. a noble and sober train; 3. con-
“ stant correspondence and observation;
“ 4. a happy medley of Debonnaireness and
“ Complacency, Reservedness and Gravity;
“ with the first he had taken Princes, and
“ with the last Statesmen; the (n) former
“ discovers others, while the latter con-
“ ceals you; 5. Resolution; I made often
“ (said he) as if I would fight, when they
“ knew my calling allowed me only to
“ speak; 6. Civility; That man (said the
“ Prince of Orange) is a great bargain,
“ who is bought with a bare salutation.

“ Fourthly to *Privy Counsellors*; *That*
“ *excellent caution*, Always to speak last,
“ and be Masters of other strength, before
“ they displayed their own.”

He was buried in the chapel of the Holy Trinity in Canterbury Cathedral. He died unmarried, leaving his Nephew Thomas

(n) So printed in Lloyd.

Wotton Esq. his heir, into (p) whose hands his Legations and other State-Papers came. Soon after his death, Cecil Lord Burleigh requested the perusal of them, which was readily granted by Mr. Wotton.

Of this Mr. Wotton and the Dean, Isaac Walton has recorded a (q) parallel circumstance in respect to their last end; “ both
“ of whom,” says he, “ (being men of
“ holy lives, of even tempers, and much
“ given to fasting and prayer) foresaw and
“ foretold the very days of their own death.”

To the Dean’s memory a beautiful and much-admired monument (part, if not the whole of which, was executed at Rome) is placed in the aforesaid Chapel. He is represented kneeling at his devotions; the head is said to have been carved by his own order, while living. Over his figure is the following inscription,

NICOLAUS WOTTONUS, ROBERTI
WOTTONI Equitis Aurati ex ANNA BELK-
NAPPA Filius, utriusque juris Doctor, Ec-
clesiæ hujus primus, itemq; Metropolitanæ
Ecclesiæ D. PETRI EBORACENSIS Deca-

(p) Strype’s Anna’s, vol. iii, 208. (q) Life of Sir Henry Wotton.

nus; HENRICO VIII. EDUARDO VI. MARIÆ & ELIZABETHÆ, ANGLIÆ Regibus, a secretis Consiliis. Ad CAROLUM V. Cæsarem bis, et ad PHILIPPUM HISPANIARUM Regem semel, ad FRANCISCUM Primum FRANCORUM Regem semel, ad HENRICUM II. ejus Filium ter, ad MARIAM HUNGARIÆ Reginam BELGARUM Præsidem semel, ad GULIELMUM CLIVENSIVM Ducem bis, legatione functus. Renovatæ pacis inter ANGLOS, FRANCOs, et SCOTOS, inter GUINAS et ARDERAM, Anno 1546; similiter et ad Castrum CAMERACENSE, Anno 1559; denique EDINBURGI SCOTIÆ, Anno 1560, Oratorum unus. Hic tandem fere septuagenarius requiescit.

Hæc ille ante mortem et ante morbum, quasi fatalem diem præsentiens, et cigneam cantionem propheticé canens, sua manu in Musæo scripta reliquit.

Qui apud tales Principes, Divinâ Providentiâ gubernante, laudabiliter, et in tot, et in tantis causis (quarum magnitudo gravissima utilitas publica fuit) feliciter bonam vitæ suæ partem consumpsit; eum Virum sapientem et experientissimum ipsa invidia judicare debet. Quam semper ab omni
 conten-

contentione Honorum fuerit alienus, illud declarat, quod ad hanc Ecclesiasticam Dignitatem non ambitione ullâ suâ inflammatus, nec amicorum operâ usus aspiravit, sed eam utramque Henricus VIII. (hominis merito et virtute provocatus) ultro detulit. Cumque idem Rex illustrissimus morbum lethalem ingravescere persentisceret, et Edovardi Principis fane excellentissimi, adhuc tamen pueri, et Reipublicæ administrandæ imparis, imbecillam ætatem senili prudentiâ secretioris sui consilii regendam esse existimaret, illis ex sedecim, quos supremæ voluntatis suæ Testes et Vindices Testamento instituit, hunc Nicolaum (absentem tunc in Francia Legatum) unum esse voluit. Edovardo Regi jam medio Regni curriculo prope confecto, unus é primariis Secretariis fuit; quem locum diutius tenere potuisset, nisi et suis et assiduis amicorum precibus abdicandi veniam impetrasset.

Corpus illi erat gracile quidem et parvum, sed rectum; habitudo sana, vultus liberalis, victus exquisitus, quem semel tantum in die carpere consueverat. Valetudo adeo firma, ut raro morbum aliquem senserit. Animus vero totus, libris ac literis

teris dicatus, Artium, Medicinæ, Jurisprudentiæ, et Theologiæ studiis intentus; Linguarum Romanæ, Italicæ, Gallicæ, et Germanicæ inferioris cognitione pulchrè exornatus. Ita vir iste genere clarus, legationibus clarior, domi ac foris clarissimus, honore florens, labore fractus, ætate confectus, postquam Decanus huic Ecclesiæ annos 25 dies 293 præfuiſſet, Londini, Januarii 26, Anno nostræ Salutis 1566, piè et suaviter in Domino obdormivit, Thoma Wottono, Nepote, Hærede relicto; qui ei hoc Monumentum, non Honoris ergo, quo abundavit vivus et florescet mortuus; sed Amoris causâ, quem Memoriâ colet, ut debet, sempiternâ, consecravit.

GODWIN.

GODWIN.

THOMAS GODWIN, the second Dean, was a native of (r) Oakingham in the County of Berks, and received the first rudiments of learning at the Grammar School in that town. His parents were probably but in (s) low circumstances; he found a friend, however, in Dr. Layton Archdeacon of Bucks, afterwards Dean of York, and one of the most zealous promoters of the Reformation; to whose notice he had recommended himself by his promising abilities.

By the kindness of this patron he was enabled to pursue his studies at the University. And accordingly he became a Member of Magdalen College Oxford about the (t) year 1538, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1543. Of this society he was in 1544 elected probationer,

(r) Bishop Godwin (his son) de Præfulibus. edit. Richardson, 389. (s) Biog. Brit. Art. Godwin. (t) Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. i.

and

and the year following actual Fellow. In 1547 he was admitted to the degree of M.A.

Not long before his election to the fellowship, his friend the Dean of York died; the loss of whom must have greatly affected him, as he had profited by his instructions, as well as subsisted by his bounty. He had espoused the same principles, as the Dean, in respect to the Reformation: and on that account his situation in college was rendered unpleasant by the persecuting spirit of some (u) papistical members. What he could no longer enjoy he was glad to relinquish; he therefore accepted the School of (w) Brackley in Northamptonshire, which was in the gift of his college, and resigned his fellowship. To this appointment he retired in 1549, and soon after (x) married Isabella, the daughter of Nicholas Purefoy, of Shalfon in the County of Bucks, Esq.

He now applied that time which he could spare from Tuition to the study of Divinity and Physick. His intention, no doubt, was to take orders. But the accession of Mary frustrated that view. He

(u) Godwin's Præful.

(w) Ibid.

(x) Biog. Brit.

was now suspended from his office of teaching school, and was so (y) severely threatened by the tyrant Bonner, that he was often obliged to remove his habitation, and to seek refuge in obscurity.

Under this persecution he practised Physick, as a support for his family ; and considering it then as the means of his future subsistence, he proceeded in (z) 1555 to the degree of Bachelor in that faculty.

But, when Elizabeth came to the throne, he resumed his former design of entering into the ministry. Accordingly he was ordained at the beginning of her reign by (a) Bullingham then Bishop of Lincoln, to whom he became Chaplain ; by whom also he was introduced to the notice of the Queen as an excellent preacher. Nor did he disgrace the recommendation of his patron. His elocution and doctrine secured to him the approbation of his audience, while they evinced his own judgment : he was plain and pathetic. To Elizabeth these abilities appeared also with some addition from the advantage of his figure. “ He (b) was an *eloquent preacher*,” says

(y) Fuller's Worthies, Berks, 93. (z) Wood's Fasti, vol. i. 83. (a) Biog. Brit. (b) Fuller's Worthies.

Fuller, “ *tall and comely in person* ; qualities
 “ which much endeared him to the Queen,
 “ who loved *good parts* well, but better
 “ when in a *goodly person*.” For a series of
 eighteen years he was always appointed to
 preach before her (c) Majesty in Lent.

He was not as yet, however, distinguished by preferment. But on the (d) deprivation of Thomas Sampson Dean of Christ Church Oxford for Non-Conformity, he was in June 1565 promoted to that Deanery. In December following Bishop Bullingham conferred on him the (e) Prebend of Milton-Ecclesia in his Church of Lincoln. And on the (f) 17th of that month he took the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity.

In the next year the Queen paid a visit to the University of Oxford. On Saturday the 31st of August she was met at (g) Wolvercot (the farthest limits or jurisdiction of the University) by their Chancellor the Earl of Leicester, and by a select

(c) Huic vero principi in tantum placuit erudita facundia in homine quem corporis proceritas et formæ summa dignitas commendabat, ut inter eos qui solennes conciones quadragesimales pro more in regia habebant, octodecim per annos nunquam non fuerit ascitus. [Godwin de Præs.] (d) Biog. Brit. (e) B. Willis's Lincoln. (f) Wood's Fasti, vol. i, page 95. (g) A small village distant from Oxford about two miles on the road to Woodstock, from which place the Queen came on this visit.

number of Heads of Colleges dressed in their robes, among whom was (h) Dean Godwin. The same evening he celebrated prayers in his Cathedral for her Majesty's happy arrival. During her stay, all literary exercises were performed as in full term. In the theological disputations, the most eminent divines of that period displayed their abilities; Bishop Jewel being Moderator, Dr. (i) Humphrey Respondent, and the Doctors Godwin, (k) Overton, (l) Westphaling, (m) Calfehill, and (n) Piers Opponents. Nor did the Queen leave the University without testifying at once her satisfaction and her erudition; "Ex quo
 "enim primum Oxoniam veni," said she,
 "multa vidi, multa audivi, probavi omnia.
 "Erant enim et prudenter facta, et eleganter dicta." (o)

(h) Peshall's Hist. Univ. Oxon. 225.

(i) Laurence Humphrey then President of Mag. Coll. Regius Professor of Divinity, afterwards Dean of Gloucester, and lastly Dean of Winchester.

(k) William Overton of Mag. Coll. afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

(l) Herbert Westphaling then Canon of Christ Church, afterwards Bishop of Hereford.

(m) James Calfehill then Canon of Christ Church, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, afterwards nominated to the Bishopric of Worcester but died before consecration.

(n) John Piers of Mag. Coll. then Dean of Chester, afterwards of Christ Church, and of Salisbury, then Bishop of Rochester, of Salisbury, and lastly Archbishop of York.

(o) See the Queen's speech Peshall's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Life of Robert E. of Leicester. Appendix.

God-

Godwin soon afterwards experienced a fresh proof of her Majesty's favour. For, on the death of Dean Wotton, he was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury; to which he was instituted March the 10th 1566-7.

In June following he was appointed by Archbishop Parker one of his Commissioners to (p) visit the Diocese of Norwich. And that Primate having established a benefaction for a Sermon on Rogation Sunday at Thetford in Norfolk, on Monday at Wymondham, on Ascension Day at St. Clement's in Norwich, and on the Sunday following in the Green Yard; the Dean, while engaged in this commission, preached the (q) first sermon of that foundation, on Sunday morning July the 20th, in the Green Yard adjoining to the Bishop's palace. In the afternoon he preached again under the Great Oak in St. Clement's Church Yard. Among his Auditors were the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of Norwich, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City, and his fellow-commissioners.

In 1569 the rumour of a rebellion in the

(p) Masters's Hist. of Cor. Ch. Coll. Cambridge, 87. (q) Ibi .

North was prevalent. Nor was it slighted by the cautious Elizabeth. Her preparations to subdue the Insurgents were begun with alacrity, as they were afterwards crowned with success. On this occasion she summoned the (r) Clergy to supply by a rated proportion of arms that assistance, which her civil subjects might afford by personal exertion. Accordingly Godwin was to contribute, as Dean of Canterbury, the following share; “ i (s) Corflet, ij Al-
 “ mayn Ryvets, Plate-Cotes, and Brigandines, i Pyke, ij Long Bows, ij Sheaffs
 “ and Arrows, ij Steel Caps, i Harquebut,
 “ and i Morion or Salet.” And as the Archbishop was directed to regulate these proportions according to the respective incomes of the Clergy, it appears that the Dean was then rated as possessing not less than 200*l.* per annum.

In the following year he rebuilt the Deanery, great part of which, since his promotion, had been destroyed by fire.

When the Queen was magnificently entertained at Canterbury in 1573 by Archbishop Parker, the Dean, on the Sunday

(r) Strype's *Life of Parker*, 274. (s) *Ibid.*

after her arrival, (t) preached before her Majesty in the Cathedral.

In the succeeding year he quitted his Prebend of Milton-Ecclesia, on being presented by Cooper then Bishop of Lincoln (and who had succeeded him in the Deanery of Christ Church) to that of Leighton-Bosard; the endowment of which is considered the best in the Church of Lincoln, and has obtained it the title of the (u) Golden Prebend.

In 1576 he was one of the Ecclesiastical (w) Commissioners, empowered by the Queen to take cognizance of all offences against the peace and good order of the Church, and to frame such statutes as might conduce to its prosperity.

The See of Bath and Wells had in 1584 been vacant since the death of Dr. Gilbert Berkeley in November 1581. To this Bishopric the Queen was now pleased to nominate Dean Godwin, who accordingly was (x) consecrated on the 13th of Sept. 1584 by Archbishop Whitgift, assisted by

(t) Strype's Annals, vol. ii, Appx. No. 37. (u) B. Willis's Lincoln. (w) Strype's Life of Grindal, 208. (x) Godwin de Præful.

Aylmer Bishop of London, and Young Bishop of Rochester.

He now relinquished the Deanery of Canterbury; and as he arrived at the Episcopal Dignity "as well qualified" (in the words of a (y) contemporary) "for a Bishop as might be, unreprouable, without Simonie, given to good hospitality, quiet, kind, and affable,"--it is to be lamented that he was unjustly opposed in the enjoyment of what he deserved.

At the time of his promotion there prevailed among the (z) Courtiers no small dislike to the Bishops; the cause of which was only a desire to spoil them of their revenues. To cover their unjust proceedings they did not want plausible pretences, the effects of which Godwin too severely experienced.

He was a Widower, drawing towards seventy, and much enfeebled by the gout, when he came to the See. But in order to the (a) management of his family, and that he might devote his whole time to the discharge of his high office, he married a

(y) Sir John Harrington's Brief View of the State of the Church of England. (z) B^{og}. Brit. (a) Ibid.

second wife, a widow, of years fuitable to his own. An illiberal misrepresentation, however, of this affair was but too readily believed by the Queen, and the crafty slanderers gratified their aim in the disgrace of the aged Prelate, and in obtaining part of his property.

Sir John Harrington acknowledges that when the Bishop came to the See, he enjoyed the good opinion of the Queen.--- With some prejudice against his marriage, but with no small humour in the description, he observes, however, that “ *Non*
 “ (b) *minor est virtus quam quærere parta*
 “ *tueri*. If he had held on as clear as he
 “ entered, I should have highly extolled
 “ him. But see his misfortune that first
 “ lost him the Queen’s favour, and after
 “ forced him to another mischief. Being
 “ aged, and diseased, and lame of the Gout,
 “ he married (as some thought for opinion
 “ of wealth) a Widow of London. A
 “ chief (c) favourite of that time (whom I
 “ am sorry to have occasion to name again,
 “ in this kind, had laboured to get the Ma-
 “ nor of Banwell from this Bishopric, and

(b) Brief View, &c. (c) Sir Walter Raleigh.

“ disdaining the repulse, now hearing this
“ intempestive Marriage, took advantage
“ thereof, caused it to be told to the Queen,
“ (knowing how much she misliked such
“ matches) and instantly pursued the Bishop
“ with letters and mandates for the Manor
“ of Banwell for 100 years. The good
“ Bishop not expecting such a sudden tem-
“ pest, was greatly perplexed, yet a while
“ he held out and indured many sharp mes-
“ sages from the Queen, of which myself
“ carried him one, delivered me by my
“ Lord of Leicester, who seemed to fa-
“ vour the Bishop, and mislike with the
“ Knight for molesting him, but they were
“ soon agreed like *Pilat* and *Herod* to con-
“ demn Christ. Never was harmless man
“ so traduced to his Sovereign, that he had
“ married a Girl of twenty years old, with
“ a great portion, that he had conveyed
“ half the Bishopric to her, that (because
“ he had the Gout) he could not stand to
“ his Marriage, with such scoffs to make
“ him ridiculous to the vulgar, and odious
“ to the Queen. The good Earl of Bed-
“ ford happening to be present when these
“ tales were told, and knowing the Lon-
“ doner's Widow the Bishop had married,
“ said

“ said merrily to the Queen after his dry
“ manner, *Madam, I know not how much*
“ *the Woman is above twenty, but I know a*
“ *Son of hers is but little under forty.* But
“ this rather marred than mended the mat-
“ ter. One said *Majus peccatum habet.*
“ Another told of three sorts of Marriage;
“ of God’s making, as when Adam and
“ Eve, two young folks, were coupled; of
“ man’s making, when one is old and the
“ other young, as Joseph’s marriage; and
“ of the devil’s making, when two old
“ folkes marry, not for comfort, but for
“ covetousness, and such they said was this.
“ The conclusion to the premisses was this,
“ that to pacify his persecutors, and to save
“ Banwell, he was fain to part with Wilf-
“ combe for 99 years (I would it had been
“ 100) and so purchased his peace. Thus
“ the Bishopric, as well as the Bishop,
“ were punished, who wished in his heart
“ he had never taken this preferment to
“ foile himself in his decrepid age, with
“ that stain that all his life he had abhorred,
“ and to be made an instrument of another
“ man’s sacriledge, and used like a leaden
“ conduit pipe to convey waters to others
“ and

“ and drink nothing but the dreggs and
 “ dross and rust itself.”

Sir John then quotes part of Bishop Francis Godwin's observation on the situation of his father ; the whole of which, expressed with no less modesty than learning, is too interesting to be here omitted ; “ O illum
 “ felicem, si felix maluisset manere, quam
 “ regiminis ecclesiastici labores tum susci-
 “ pere, cum laboribus impar, fractus senio,
 “ invalidus corpore, necessum illi fuerit
 “ aliorum uti auxilio. Qui quanquam ii
 “ delecti fuerint, qui omnium maxime de-
 “ buerint optimi senis famæ et saluti prof-
 “ picere: tamen (quod evenire solet) tan-
 “ quam in re aliena negligentiores facti, de
 “ sua tantum solliciti, utranque perdide-
 “ runt. Hic vero expectare quis jure pos-
 “ sit, ut quantos olim labores exantlaverit
 “ in propaganda veritate evangelica, quam
 “ studiose pietatem socialque virtutes co-
 “ luerit, gregem denique sibi commissum
 “ quam sollicite custodierit saltem paucis
 “ commemorarem. Sed cum præclara
 “ virtus præconem aut encomiastam nuf-
 “ quam desideret; et modestiæ meæ magis
 “ congruum, et ad gloriam illius propagan-
 “ dam commodius existimo, ab aliis posthac
 “ laudes

“ laudes ejus decantari, quibus fidem de-
“ rogare non possit sanguinis propinquitas,
“ ac interim, quæri potius a ceteris mor-
“ talibus, cur non laudaverim, quam a ca-
“ lumniatoribus paucis et malevolis, cur
“ laudaverim.”

“ For my part” (to resume the narrative of Sir John) “ though I loved him well,
“ and some of his actions, yet in this case,
“ I can make no other apology for him,
“ nor use no other plea in his defence, but
“ such as unable debtors do, that when
“ they are sued upon just occasions, plead
“ *per minas*; or rather to liken him to an
“ husbandman, that dwelling near a Judge
“ that was a great builder, and coming one
“ day, among divers others neighbours,
“ with carriages, some of stone, some tin :
“ the steward, as the manner of the country
“ was, provided two tables for their din-
“ ners; for those that came upon request,
“ powdered beef and perhaps venison; for
“ those that came for hire, poor-john and
“ apple-pies; and having invited them to
“ sit down in his Lordship’s name, telling
“ them, one board was for them that came
“ in love, the other for those that came
“ for money; this husbandman and his
“ hind

“ hind sat not down at either; the which
“ the steward imputing to simplicity, re-
“ peated his former words again, praying
“ them to sit down accordingly; but he
“ answered (for there is craft in the clouted
“ shoe) he saw no table for him, for he
“ came neither for love nor money, but for
“ very fear: and even so I dare answer for
“ this Bishop; he neither gave Wilscombe
“ for love, nor sold it for money, but lett
“ it for fear.

“ How strangely he was intrapped in the
“ unfit marriage: I know not if it may be
“ called a marriage, *Non Hymenæus adest*
“ *illi, non gratia lecto*. Himself protested
“ to me, with tears in his eyes, he took
“ her but for a guide to his house, and for
“ the rest (they were his own words) he
“ lived with her as Joseph did with our
“ Lady. Setting this one disgrace of his
“ aside, he was a man very well esteemed
“ in the country, beloved of all men for his
“ great hospitality; of the better sort, for
“ his kind entertainment and pleasant
“ discourse at his table: his reading had
“ been much, his judgment and doctrine
“ sound, his government mild and not vio-
“ lent, his mind charitable; and therefore

“ I

“ I doubt not, but when he lost this life,
“ he won Heaven; according to his word,
“ *Win God, Win all.*”

This unfortunate affair, which affected his public character as well as his private happiness, contributed not a little to increase his infirmities. He continued, however, attentive to the duties of his function, and soon after gave proof that neither his diligence nor his observation were inconsiderable.

In 1587 the Lord Treasurer Burleigh (d) sent private letters to the Bishops, requesting them to enquire into the character of those who were Justices of the Peace in their respective Dioceses. A new commission had lately been issued from Court; before which, many Justices had been considered as favourers of the plots formed by the Papists in the preceding year; or as Recusants themselves; or as incompetent to the office through inability of learning, or insufficiency of wealth. Yet it had so happened that in this new commission many deserving Gentlemen were not nominated; while some, still suspected, were continued.

(d) Strype's Whitgift, book iii, ch. xix.

On this account the Lord Treasurer's letters were sent : the answer of Godwin was as follows ;

“ After my (e) due commendations unto
 “ your Lordship, to your Letter of the 2d
 “ of Sept. this mine Answer. Upon con-
 “ ference with the Trusty, I shew your
 “ Lordship, that of such as be removed
 “ out of the Commission, Mr. *Sam. Norton*,
 “ Mr. *Anthony Scutt*, and Mr. *Watkins*,
 “ being found in the faith, and meet for
 “ their abilities in the places of their abode,
 “ being very convenient ; especially since
 “ the Death of Sir *John Horner* ; are surely
 “ very fit men to be replaced.”

“ Of such as be left in commission, I
 “ think Sir *John Sydnam*, and *John Lancas-*
 “ *ter*, to be unworthy of the place, on
 “ these considerations ; Sir *John Sydnam's*
 “ Lady is a Recusant ; his eldest son's
 “ wife a Recusant ; and suspected to be
 “ married at a Mass. *John Lancaster*, of
 “ all honest men taken to be an enemy to
 “ the Truth. And for the same once ex-
 “ pelled Gray's Inn. His Father and Mo-
 “ ther Lady-Matin folks. One of his be-

(e) Strype's Annals, vol. iii, Appendix, 177.

“ loved

“ loved brothers a seminary at Rhemes :
 “ His wife’s father no Recusant, but back-
 “ ward in Religion. And so is all his Al-
 “ liance : and more countenanced by his
 “ place. His Hability too smal : that at
 “ this last Rating in the Subsidy refused to
 “ be cessed at 10*℥*. Lands.”

“ Thus heartily thanking your Lordship
 “ for the good opinion yee have conceived
 “ of me, that ye would trust me in so
 “ weighty a cause ; wherein I have and ever
 “ will, deal without affection, I humbly
 “ take leave, wishing to your Lordship all
 “ Health of Body and Mind, long to en-
 “ dure.

“ Your Honour’s assured in the Lord
 “ Thomas Bath & Wells.”

“ From Banwell,
 “ Oct. 2, 1587.”

In the two (f) succeeding years his health
 more rapidly declined, and he was also at-
 tacked with a quartan ague. He was now
 recommended by his Physicians to try the
 benefit of his native air. Accordingly he
 came to Oakingham with this intention,
 but breathed his last there, on the 19th of
 November 1590, in the 73d year of his age.

The memory of Bishop Godwin will ever be respected. His own merit brought him into public notice, and when he rose in the Church, he adorned it by his amiable qualities.

Though he was a distinguished Scholar, yet he has not published any of his labours. Among the Manuscripts which Archbishop Parker gave to Bennet College Cambridge, there is a Sermon of Godwin's which he preached before the Queen at Greenwich in 1566, (g) *Concerning the Authority of the Councils and Fathers.*

He was buried in the Chancel of Oak-ingham Church. Against the East Wall, on a black marble, enchased in white, is the following modest inscription written by his Son Francis Godwin, one of the most accomplished scholars of his time, and who died Bishop of Hereford in 1633;

M.S.

Parentis charissimi, patris veré reverendi;
Thomæ Godwini, sacrae Theologiæ Doc-
toris, Ædis Christi Oxon. primum, ac
deinde Cantuarien. Decani, Bathon. de-
mum ac Wellen Episcopi, qui hoc in op-

pido natus, hic etiam (dum valetudinis recuperandæ gratia ex medicorum sententia huc secedit) quartana febre confectus, mortalitatem exiit Novemb. 19. 1590. consecrationis suæ anno septimo, et hic jacet expectans adventum magni Dei.

P.

Fil. Franc. Godwin Exon. Subdecanus.

E

ROGERS.

ROGERS.

RICHARD ROGERS, the third Dean, was a native of Sutton-Valence in Kent, and the descendant of an ancient family in that county.

He was educated at Christ College in the University of Cambridge, where he took the degree of Bachelor in Divinity in (h) 1562, and became afterwards Doctor in the same faculty.

About the latter end of 1559 he was preferred to the (i) Archdeaconry of St. Asaph, which he resigned in 1566. On his promotion to this dignity he was only in Deacon's orders. For, in the return made to Archbishop Parker of the state of St. Asaph Diocese in 1560, he is thus described among the members of the Cathedral, (k) “*Magister Richardus Rogers Diaconus, ut ipse suis literis attestatus est, Archidiaconus Asaphensis eruditus et abfens.*” He was succeeded by Thomas

(h) B. Willis's Survey of St. Asaph, 287. (i) Ibid. (k) Ibid, 252.

Powel who held this office till 1573, when Dr. William (l) Hughes Bishop of St. Asaph, obtained possession of it, and procured a faculty from Archbishop Parker to retain it in *Commendam* with the See ; a privilege which has uninterruptedly been enjoyed by his successors.

On the resignation of his Archdeaconry, it is probable that Rogers was presented by the Bishop of St. Asaph to the Sinecure Rectory of Llanarmon in the County of Denbigh ; of which it appears he was possessed when he was (m) Dean of Canterbury. However, in 1567 he was preferred in his native county, being collated by Archbishop Parker to the (n) Rectory of Great Chart.

In 1568 he was advanced to a more conspicuous station, being consecrated by the same Prelate Suffragan Bishop of Dover. By an Act passed in the 26th year of Henry VIII, Suffragans were to be denominated from some principal place in the diocese of the Prelate, whom they were appointed to assist. And when a Bishop desired a Suffragan, he was to present two persons

(l) B. Willis's Survey of St. Asaph, 111. (m) Strype's Annals, vol. ii, Appendix, 63. (n) Reg. of Inductions.

to the choice of the King.---In conformity to this Act, Parker now presented to Queen Elizabeth, (p) Rogers then B. D. and John Butler L. L. B. Prebendary of Canterbury; when, on the 12th of May, her Majesty nominated the former.

In 1569 he was (q) one of the Commissioners appointed by the Metropolitan to visit the City and Diocese of Canterbury, as also to examine and to punish whatever crimes or excesses were discovered either in the Laity or Clergy.

To the supply of arms which, in this year the State demanded of the Clergy, a proportion far less considerable from him, than from Godwin, was required; as indeed, though a (r) Suffragan Bishop, he was rated as possessing only 40*l.* per ann. He was to furnish “ij (s) Almayn Ryvets, “Plate-Cotes, and Brigandines, i Long “Bow, i Sheaf of Arrows, i Steel Cap, “and i Black Bill or Halberd.”

In 1573 when the Queen paid her fa-

(p) Strype's Life of Parker, 262. (q) Ibid. 283.

(r) It seems no distinct revenue was provided for Suffragans.--- [Lewis's Essay on Suff. Bishops]

(s) See Life of Godwin. Of the arms which Godwin and Rogers were to supply, see the uses explained in Grose's Treatise on Ancient Armour.

mous visit to Archbishop Parker at Canterbury, the Suffragan of Dover, with the Bishops of Rochester and Lincoln, attended the Primate, and received her Majesty, on her arrival, at the West door of the Cathedral. After she had heard an oration from one of the King's Scholars, she alighted from her horse. "We (t) then" says Parker, "kneeled down, and said the Psalm "*Deus misereatur* in English, with certain "other collects briefly; and that in our chimers and rochets." The royal visitor was then conducted under a canopy, borne by four Knights, to her seat in the Choir.

In 1575 Archbishop Parker died, of whose friendship and respect Dr. Rogers received the last testimony, in being appointed one of the overseers of his Will, and in being thus kindly remembered, "(u) Do et lego Episcopo Dovorenfi advocacyem optimam quamcunque ipse eligere voluit, præter advocacyem præbendæ in Ecclesia Cant."

On the death of Parker, his commission to exercise the episcopal duties was probably renewed by Archbishop Grindal; as on

(t) Strype's Parker, 441. (u) Battely's Cant. Sac. Appendix.

the death of Grindal, it certainly was by (w) Archbishop Whitgift. However, soon after the promotion of Grindal to the Primacy, a new ecclesiastical commission was appointed by Queen Elizabeth, in which the most distinguished persons of that time both in Church and State were nominated; and among these were the Suffragan (x) Bishop of Dover, and his predecessor in the Deanery of Canterbury. To the discharge of so important a (y) commission it was necessary indeed to delegate men of eminent abilities; as they were enjoined to take cognizance of slanderous and seditious publications against her Majesty and her Laws, to correct all ecclesiastical abuses, and to frame statutes for those cathedrals, collegiate churches, and other ecclesiastical corporations which had been founded in the three preceding reigns.

In the time of Parker and Grindal, the preferment of Rogers appears not to have been considerable. But Whitgift, soon after he had obtained the Primacy, (x) recommended him to the Queen, on the prospect of Godwin's removal to the Bi-

(w) See the Commission. Appendix to Strype's Whitgift.
 (x) Strype's Life of Grindal, 208. (y) See the Commission.
 Appendix to Strype's Grindal. (x) Strype's Whitgift, 171.

shoprick of Bath and Wells, to succeed in the Deanery of Canterbury. So great was the confidence of Elizabeth in that Primate, that his recommendation was seldom unsuccessful. Accordingly Dr. Rogers became Dean of Canterbury in September 1584, and was installed the 16th.

In this year an affair occurred at Canterbury, in his observations on which Rogers bespeaks himself a pious and upright man. And it is to be lamented that Sir Roger Manwood, whose integrity these observations depreciate, should have occasioned the imputation of so foul a blot. The affair is thus related by Dr. Rogers in a letter to Thomas Diggs, Esq; “ One (y) notable
 “ matter hath the Chief Baron [Manwood]
 “ done of late in the knowledge of all men,
 “ which is this. The Son of one Collard
 “ of Canterbury, did lately, in the open
 “ streets there, most wilfully kill a poorer
 “ man. Whereat the Chief Baron was so
 “ moved at the first, that he earnestly
 “ vowed the hanging of the Murtherer.
 “ But after the Father, being a rich man,
 “ had dealt with him in behalf of his son,

(y) Strype's Annals, vol. iii, 270.

“ he brake his vow ; and contrary to all
 “ expectation, procured (as it must needs
 “ be, of some wrong suggestion) a Pardon
 “ for the said Murtherer, who then walked
 “ up and down the streets in Canterbury,
 “ as it were in despite of all his enemies,
 “ to the great grief of all the honest inhabi-
 “ tants there. But such Parts as these
 “ were, were not, as he [Dr. Rogers]
 “ thought strange unto him [to whom he
 “ wrote] in this Party [meaning the Chief
 “ Baron.] He added upon this, that he
 “ hoped a day would come, when they
 “ should see him a better man ; or else he
 “ was persuaded his confusion would not
 “ tarry long. *For the Lord is a righteous*
 “ *Judge, strong and patient. And God is*
 “ *provoked every day. If a man will not*
 “ *turn he will whet his sword. He hath bent*
 “ *his bow, and made it ready. He hath pre-*
 “ *pared for him the Instruments of Death.*”

The State of the Hospitals within his
 diocese was an object, to which Archbishop
 Whitgift paid the most humane attention.
 Of the Commissioners whom (z) he ap-
 pointed in 1587 and in 1592 to visit the

(z) Strype's Whitgift.

Churches and Hospitals of Saltwood and Hithe Dr. Rogers was the chief.

In 1595 the character of Rogers appears in an amiable light, by his attention to the sufferings of the poor which, on account of the dearth that then prevailed, were very great; particularly in Kent. In order to their relief, it was proposed to solicit the contributions of the rich. A stock of corn was then to be bought at the dear price current, which was to be brought to the market, and there sold at a cheaper rate: by which method the poor might be supplied, and the high price of corn be reduced. To effect this necessary purpose the Privy (a) Council sent letters to the High Sheriff and Custos Rotulorum of the County, directing them to call a meeting of the Justices of the Peace. This was no sooner made known, than Dr. Rogers moved the immediate consideration of the case. His own letter to Mr. Bois (the Archbishop's Steward) will best explain his conduct;

“ Sir, (b) The matter required of us in
“ these enclosed letters is so charitable and
“ needful on our parts to be performed,

(a) Strype's Whitgift, 486. (b) Ibid. 487.

“ that

“ that I wish there might be a present
 “ meeting of us the Justices of this Lathe
 “ (St. Augustine’s) for the speedy perform-
 “ ance of it : *Left while the Grass grow, the*
 “ *Horse starve.* I pray you therefore to
 “ take order for the meeting accordingly.
 “ And so I heartily recommend you to the
 “ Grace of the Almighty, this 5th of June
 “ 1595.

“ Yours, &c. Ri. Dover.”

In the same year he received additional marks of esteem from Archbishop Whitgifr ; by whom he was presented (c) to the Rectory of Midley in Kent, and to the (d) Mastership of East-Bridge Hospital in Canterbury, an appointment which, with other advantages, possesses the right of presentation to the Vicarage of Blean near the City. In December following he was commissioned by the (e) Primate to make enquiry into the number of Popish Recusants and Sectaries within the Diocese.

Of these last preferments his enjoyment was but short ; for he died on the 19th of May 1597, at the age of 64.

As he had been co-adjutor in the episco-

(c) Haisted’s Kent, vol. iii, 504. (d) Batteley’s Cant. Sac.
 (e) Bib. Top. Brit. No. 28, Appendix.

pal office to three Primates, it is necessary also to add, that in him the Suffraganship of Dover ceased. Nor did the office of Suffragan remain long afterward in any diocese, but gradually fell into disuse.

The following letter from him to Mr. Bois a learned Civilian, (the date of the year uncertain) concerning the Validity of his Leases, displays much information on the subject which he defended, and a spirited attention to the rights which he claimed.

“ Sir, (f)

“ I understand, that you have often-
 “ times, and in any places, given it out,
 “ that I as Dean of *Christ's Church* with the
 “ Chapter there, cannot make any Leases
 “ of further continuance than for my Life-
 “ time, by Reason of my Suffraganship.
 “ If this be your opinion and report, I
 “ doubt not, but you have Law and Rea-
 “ son for it. And inasmuch as I do hear,
 “ that you are of Council with us, the
 “ Dean and Chapter, I am bold to desire
 “ you to advertise me with as much speed
 “ as you may, upon what Law and Rea-

(f) Strype's Annals, vol. iv, 309.

“ sons this your opinion is grounded,
 “ That thereupon I may provide such Re-
 “ medy, as by Council I shall be advised.

“ The matter in respect of myself, I
 “ weigh very little, but in respect of the
 “ Church’s Estate (which is maintained
 “ much by Fines raised of Leases) and in
 “ respect of the Farmours, which may be
 “ much prejudiced by not renewing their
 “ Leases, I will endeavour to remedy of
 “ this Inconvenience, as much as I may;
 “ and as I shall see it needful. But I can-
 “ not learn, either of her Majesty’s At-
 “ torney General, either of Mr. Baron
 “ *Flowerdew* (which both are of Council
 “ with us) that there is any thing in Law,
 “ whereby I may not as lawfully, to all
 “ intents and purposes, make Leases with
 “ the Chapter, as any other Dean. And
 “ sure I am that the (g) Dean of *Norwich*
 “ (which immediately preceded the pre-
 “ sent Dean) being a Suffragan, as I am,
 “ did in his time, lease out all the Lands

(g) John Salisbury D.D. Suffragan Bishop of Thetford, who was made Dean of Norwich in 1539. He was deprived by Q. Mary, but restored by Elizabeth in 1560. In 1569 he was promoted to the See of Exeter and M. n, with which he held his Deanery till his death in 1573. He was a native of Wales, and assisted in translating the Bible into Welch.

“ appertaining to the Dean and Chapter
 “ there, which Leases stand yet in good
 “ force. And yet have they been thrice
 “ sifted and called in question in the best
 “ Courts of this Land, and once in the
 “ Parliament House, as the (h) new Dean
 “ tells me; saying withal that he would
 “ gladly give 1000 Marks, if he could in
 “ Law overthrow those Leases against the
 “ Bishop of (i) *Salisbury* that now is, who
 “ being heretofore Dean of that Church
 “ and Bishop of Rochester together, did
 “ make Leases, as Dean, which stand in
 “ good force still, as the now Dean of *Salisbury* Dr. (k) *Bridges* telleth me.

“ Moreover King *Edward* in his *nonage*,
 “ and Queen *Mary* in her *coverture* being
 “ invested with the Dutchy of *Lancaster*,
 “ the one as Duke, the other as Dutcheis
 “ thereof, made leases of land appertain-
 “ ing to that Dutchy. Which are in law

(h) George Gardiner D.D. who was installed Dean of Norwich Dec. 9, 1573. He died in 1589 and was buried in Norwich Cathedral.

(i) John Piers D.D. who, on his promotion to the See of Rochester in 1576, held the Deanery of Salisbury with it till 1577, in which year he was translated to the See of Salisbury, and afterward to that of York. He died in 1594.

(k) John Bridges D.D. was made Dean of Salisbury in 1577, and in 1603 was promoted to the Bishopric of Oxford. He died in 1618.

“ holdern

“ holden to be good. Because neither the
 “ *Nonage* of the one, nor the *Coverture* of
 “ the other was judged in Law to be pre-
 “ judicial to the corporation of the said
 “ Dutchy, in respect that it was a corpo-
 “ rate thing. And so by the like reason
 “ my Council here saith, that my being
 “ of a Bishop cannot prejudice any act that
 “ I and the Chapter shall do, because I
 “ do it not as a private person but as one
 “ of that corporation. In the time also of
 “ King Edward VI. Mr. (1) *Hooper* had
 “ two Bishopricks together, viz. *Gloucester*
 “ and *Worcester*; which are more in-
 “ compatible than a Deanery and a Suf-
 “ fraganship; yet he made leases pertain-

(1) John Hooper D.D. the pious. and learned Martyr, was promoted to the Bishopric of Gloucester in 1550. With the consent of the Dean and Chapter he surrendered that See to King Edward the 26th of April 1552. On the deprivation of Dr. Heath Bishop of Worcester in the same year, the Bishopric of Gloucester was dissolved, and became an Archdeaconry, dependent on Worcester, as it had been formerly; and Dr. Hooper became Bishop of Worcester. Towards the end of the same year a letter was sent him for the surrender of the Bishopric of Worcester, in order that there might be a new collation to it; and on the 8th of Dec. the Bishoprics of Worcester and Gloucester were united into one, and thenceforth to be one Diocese, as Bath and Wells, Lichfield and Coventry: the bishop to be called the bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, and was to live one year in Worcestershire, and the next in Gloucestershire. But this union continued no longer than the life of King Edward. As Hooper had strenuously opposed Gardiner and Bonner, they had a peculiar enmity against him; and, on the accession of Mary, exercised their cruelty upon him, by causing him to be imprisoned, condemned as an heretic, degraded, and finally burned. He suffered on the 9th of Feb. 1554 with the most exemplary fortitude.

“ ing

“ ing to either of those Bishopricks. Which
“ were as effectual as any Lease of any
“ other sole Bishop. And I do persuade
“ myself, that if I would enter into search-
“ ing of Records in that faculty, I should
“ find many more precedents of those
“ which have had Bishopricks and Dean-
“ ries together; whose leases were never
“ to this day called in question. And
“ therefore till I hear from you, I shall
“ think that you in holding the contrary
“ are much deceived.

“ I could alledge an old Suffragan,
“ Dean of *York*; by whom the Dean
“ of that Church came to be first called
“ *Lord Dean*, because he was a Bishop
“ whose Leases of things appertaining to
“ that Deanry never yet came into ques-
“ tion. Neither did the foresaid leases of
“ the foresaid Bishop Suffragan of *Norwich*
“ come in question in respect of his Suffra-
“ ganship, but upon other points.

“ To conclude, I do not hold my Deanry,
“ as other Bishops hold Benefices in *Com-*
“ *memdam*, but I hold it by meer dotation
“ from the Queen, and am by her Letters
“ Patent put in possession thereof, as all
“ other Deans are. And for avoiding all
“ Cavil,

“ Cavi!, I am besides under the like letters
“ dispensed withal to hold it, either with
“ or without my Suffraganship; notwithstanding
“ any constitution or canon to the
“ contrary. Which Dispensation I take
“ to be sufficient against all Canons and
“ Civil Laws, out of which the greatest
“ Question in this matter doth arise, as I
“ suppose.

“ But howsoever it be, let me, I pray you,
“ have your Reasons to the contrary: And
“ I shall thank you for them. But much
“ more would have thanked you, if you
“ had at the first imparted your opinion to
“ me, as ordering the Church’s estate,
“ whereunto you are a Counsellor; and not
“ published the same abroad, so much as I
“ hear you have done, to the impairing of
“ my Credit in that place, and much more
“ to the hindrance of the church’s estate,
“ in giving occasion thereby for our farmers
“ to be afraid to renew their Leases at my
“ hands. Howbeit I am persuaded, you
“ had no ill meaning either towards me or
“ the Church in this Report; Neither
“ have I towards you in this my Expostulation
“ for the same: but will be ready in
“ any thing I may, to stand you in stead, as
“ I hope

“ I hope you will be the like towards me.
 “ And so after long troubling you, I end :
 “ Committing you to the Grace of the Al-
 “ mighty. - *Sothewark, the 7th of Decemb.*

“ *Your very loving Friend*

“ Ri: Dover.”

He was married, and had (m) issue, but the family-name of his wife I do not find. She survived him some years; and was (n) buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

He was buried in the Chapel of the Virgin Mary, or, as it is now called the Dean's Chapel, in the Cathedral. On a table monument of black marble is the following unfinished inscription,

AN. DOM. 1597, MAII 19, RICHARDUS
 ROGERS SUTTONVALLENSIS CANTIA-
 NUS VIR ANTIQUA FAMILIA ET AN-
 TIQUORUM VIRTUTE, ARCHIEPISCOPI
 CANTUARIENSIS ~~ANNOS~~, 28, SUFFRA-
 GANEUS, EJUSDEMQUE ECCLESIAE DE-
 CANUS AÑOS, 13. ÆTATIS SUÆ AÑO,
 64. HIC. SEPULTUS JUSTISSIMÆ TIBI
 VITÆ MEMORIAM RELIQUIT : EXEM-
 PLUM FUIT,

(m) His Son Francis Rogers D.D. was Rector of Denton and Vicar of Alkeham in Kent, and Rector of St. Margaret's in Canterbury, where he lies buried. He died in 1638.

(n) Church Register. “ Mrs. Ann Rogers (sometime wife to “ the Lord Suffrean of Dover) was buried the 23d daye of “ July, 1613.”

NEVIL.

THOMAS NEVIL, the fourth Dean, descended from the ancient and honourable family of Nevil, was the son of Richard Nevil of the County of Nottingham, Esq; by Anne Mantel, daughter of Sir Walter Mantel, of Heyford in the County of Northampton, Knight. He was born in (o) Canterbury; to which city his father, who had spent his younger days at Court, had in his declining years retired.

He entered early at Pembroke Hall Cambridge, of which society he was (p) elected a Fellow in November 1570.

In 1580 he was (q) Senior Proctor of the University; and before the expiration of his office he was employed on the following business. The intended marriage between Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou had been not only the subject of a sati-

(o) Fuller's Worthies. Kent. (p) Communicated to me by letter from Pemb. Hall. (q) Le Neve's Fasti. 397.

rical (r) pamphlet; but in Cambridge a Bachelor of Arts of Peter-House had publicly declaimed against the Gallic Suitor, and, in the Vice Chancellor's words, " (s) *most wickedly and without all discretion*" had made certain passages in Cicero's Orations *Contra Verrem et Catilinam* subservient to his abuse. He was committed to prison; and an account of his conduct, (as also of the excellent state of the University in respect to learning, decency of dress, and regularity of behaviour,) was now represented to their Chancellor Lord Burleigh; and the Senior Proctor was made the Bearer of this Memorial. Of the unfortunate Orator no further notice probably was taken; for he was described in the Memorial as " well known both in
 " the College, and otherwise, to be so
 " greatly troubled with Melancholy, that
 " he had lived almost solitary, without
 " any Discretion; or troubled in his wits
 " greatly."

(r) Entitled " The Gulph wherein England will be swallowed by the French Marriage." Stubbs the Author of it, and Page who dispersed the Copies of it, were sentenced to lose their right hands. And that punishment was inflicted. The Printer, who received the same sentence, was pardoned.

(s) Strype's Annals, vol. iii, 49, 50.

In 1582, Nevil was presented to the (t) Mastership of Magdalen College, by Thomas Lord Howard the first Earl of Suffolk, and Grandson of Lord Audley the principal Founder of that Society, who reserved the patronage of the Mastership to himself and (u) heirs.

In the year following he, with other Heads of Colleges, (w) addressed a memorial to their Chancellor concerning the obstructions, which were given by the Stationers of London to the University's privilege of Printing. That opposition of which they complained was soon defeated, and the validity of their privilege confirmed.

In November 1587 (x) the Queen, to whom he was Chaplain, conferred on him the second Prebend in the Church of Ely: at which time he was also Rector of Doddington cum March in the Isle of Ely.

In 1588 he was (y) elected Vice Chancellor of the University, which office he relinquished in the following year to Dr. Preston Master of Trinity Hall. While he

(t) Le Neve. (u) The nomination to this Headship now belongs to Lord Howard of Walden. (w) Strype's Ann. vol. iii. Appendix, 65. (x) Bentham's Ely. (y) Le Neve.

presided in this station, he took the (z) degree of D. D. and had occasion to exercise his authority in a conspicuous manner.--- Two Fellows of Christ College, Cuthbert Bainbridge and Francis Johnson, had in their sermons before the University reflected on the established Church. They were accordingly summoned before the Vice Chancellor and other Heads of Colleges, by whom they were required to declare on their oaths what they had publicly delivered. Refusing to do this, they were, in consequence, committed to prison. The state of this affair was, however, transmitted to their Chancellor, who considered the punishment of the accused as too severe, and recommended to the accusers a milder method of proceeding. The latter answered that they had in vain (a) “assayed by all good and gentle means to prevail with them.” The cause was at length referred to the most eminent Civilians, who were of opinion, “that the parties (Bainbridge and Johnson) were bound by Law to answer upon their oaths.”

(z) By letter from Pemb. Hall. (a) Strype's Ann. vol. iii. 591.

It is obvious, that the Vice Chancellor and Heads acted from a principle of zealous attention to the peace and good order of the University. And that attention was now gratified by the (b) submission of the refractory preachers.

In 1590 Dr. Nevil was promoted by her Majesty to the Deanery of (c) Peterborough, then vacant by the removal of Dr. (d) Fletcher to the Bishopric of Bristol.

In 1592 he (e) joined with the other Deans and Prebendaries of the late erected Churches, in a resolution, to solicit an Act of Parliament for the confirmation of their rights. It was necessary indeed to check the designs of those, who pretended that their revenues arose from concealed lands, and that, therefore, they belonged to the Crown. And in resisting these vexations they were supported by Archbishop Whitgift.

(b) Strype's Annals, vol. iii, 592. (c) Brown Willis's Survey of Peterborough Cathedral.

(d) Richard Fletcher D. D. of Bennet Coll. Cam. became Dean of Peterborough in 1583, Bishop of Bristol in 1589, translated to Worcester in 1592, and thence to London in 1594. He died in 1596. While he was Dean of Peterborough, he was appointed to attend the unfortunate Queen of Scots on the Scaffold, when he made a long but unheeded harangue to her,

(e) Strype's Whitgift, 398,

To the Deanery of Peterborough, so lately bestowed on Dr. Nevil, the Queen added in (f) Feb. 1592-3 the Mastership of Trinity College, then vacant by the promotion of Dr. (g) Still to the See of Bath and Wells. He therefore quitted the Mastership of Magdalen, in which he was succeeded by Dr. (h) Clayton.

Attentive to the moral as well as the literary discipline of Students, he now joined with other Heads of Colleges in renewing an application to their Chancellor concerning the Restraint of public Shews and common Plays. The University as yet (they represented) was happily preserved from their Infection, and would be the more likely to continue so, if by his means “ (i) they might be preserved from that

(f) Burleigh's Notes at the end of Murdin's State Papers, 800.

(g) John Still, D. D. Master of St. John's Coll. 1574, removed to the Mastership of Trinity in 1577, became Bishop of Bath and Wells in January 1592-3. He died in 1607. Sir J. Harrington speaking of this Bishop, says, “ I hold him a rare man for preaching, for arguing, for learning, for living.”

(h) Richard Clayton, D. D. was removed from the Mastership of Magdalen to that of St. John's, and promoted to the Deanery of Peterborough in 1607. He died in 1612, and is buried in St. John's College Chapel.

(i) Strype's Ann. vol. iv, 163.---It seems that in 1593 the numerous company that flocked to Oxford for the sake of players put a stop to Disputations; whence also complaints were sent to the Chancellor and the Queen's Council, who in letters to the Vice Chancellor and the Heads of Houses, forbade players in the University, left not only the bodies, but the minds of the scholars should be infected. [Peshall's Hist. Univ. Oxon. 260.]

“ kind of People, who were, as they
 “ thought, the most ordinary Carriers and
 “ Dispersers thereof.”

In (k) March 1593-4, on being presented to the Rectory of Teversham near Cambridge, he resigned the Rectory of Doddington.

In 1595 he was concerned in the Controversy, which originated at Cambridge from the public declaration of Wm. Barret, Fellow of Caius College, against the doctrine of Predestination, and Falling from Grace. On (l) these points the general persuasion was then favourable to the dark and rigid system of Calvin. Barret was, therefore, called before some of the Heads, and compelled to retract his opinion. The dispute, however, which was referred by both parties to Archbishop Whitgift, occasioned the well-known conference of Divines at Lambeth, where they agreed on the Calvinistical Propositions commonly called the Lambeth Articles. To obviate future differences in the University, the Primate now sent a Copy of these Propositions to the Masters of Colleges, with in-

(k) Bentham's Ely. (l) See Strype's Whitgift, book 4. chap. 16, 17. and Warner's Ecc. Hist. vol. ii, 466.

junctions to teach the doctrines they contained. To this regulation Nevil and other Heads expressed their obedience, and their obligation. But when the Queen was informed of these proceedings, she declared her disapprobation, and ordered Sir Robert Cecil to acquaint the Primate by letter, “ (m) that she very much disliked that any allowance had been given by him and his brethren, for any such points to be disputed, being a matter tender and dangerous to weak ignorant minds; and thereupon commanded him to suspend the urging them publicly, or suffering them to be debated in the pulpit.” On this affair Whitgift had communicated his sentiments to Nevil, as “ (n) to his good and trusty friend, and as a feeling member of the University;” giving him instructions, which he was to deliver privately to the Vice Chancellor respecting her Majesty’s dissatisfaction, and the order which they might consequently expect not to urge but rather to dismiss the articles; recommending also their obedience to that order, but at the same time their avowal of

(m) Warner, 467. (n) Strype’s Whitgift, 463.

their firm persuasion in the truth of those Articles.

Soon after this, fresh cause of offence was given to the Masters of Colleges by Dr. Baro, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, who maintained in a sermon (o) *First*, "That God created al in Adam unto eternal Life; nor drove any away from it, unless for Sin. *Secondly*, That Christ dyed sufficiently for al. *Thirdly*, That the Promises made to us are general." To those who approved of the Lambeth Propositions no opinions could be more offensive than these. And therefore we cannot be surpris'd at finding (p) Nevil among the Heads, who complained to their Chancellor against the learned, but then reputed heterodox (q) Professor.

The character of Nevil was now held in such estimation by Elizabeth that, on the death of Dr. Rogers, she promoted him to the Deanery of Canterbury, in which he was installed June 28, 1597; and was suc-

(o) Strype's Whitgift, 475. (p) Strype's Ann. vol. iv, 229.

(q) This learned man (who was a Frenchman) soon after lost his Professorship, and retired to London, where he lived some years in a house near St. Olave's Church, Hart Street, in which he was buried. His Corpse was attended by the Ministers of the City, according to an order from the Bishop of London. Six Doctors of Divinity were the Pall Bearers. [Strype.]

ceeded in the Deanery of Peterborough by Dr. (r) Palmer.

On the death of the Queen, to whose bounty he had been so much indebted, he was sent by Archbishop Whitgift into (s) Scotland to address her Successor, in the name of all the Clergy, with assurances of their loyalty and affection. He was also commissioned to enquire what commands his Majesty had to enjoin as to causes ecclesiastical, and at the same time to recommend the Church of England to his favour and protection. To this message James returned a gracious answer, declaring that he would maintain the Government of the Church as Elizabeth had left it. The Dean, on his return, was received with no small satisfaction, as the intelligence which he brought was doubly welcome to (t) those who had suspected, that the King would make some alterations in the ecclesiastical Government and Liturgy.

Soon after the accession of King James, that distinguished Primate Archbishop

(r) John Palmer D. D. succeeded Dr. Clayton in the Mastership of Mag. Coll. in 1595, as Dr. Clayton succeeded him in the Deanery of Peterborough. He died in 1607. (s) Strype's Whitgift. Warner's Ecc. Hist. (t) Namely, the Archbishop, and particularly Bancroft Bishop of London. [Strype's Whitgift, 559.]

Whitgift died, who, as he had ever placed his confidence in the Dean, appointed him one of the (u) Overseers of his Will.

In March 1614-15, the King paid a visit to the University of Cambridge, where he arrived on the 7th, and having been entertained with much solemnity and magnificence departed on the 11th. During the royal visit, Nevil (w) kept open house for all his Majesty's train. The King, Prince Charles, and the Nobility, "with the better
 " sort of their followers" were lodged in Trinity College. Previous to his departure, the Monarch (x) "accompanied with three
 " bishops and the nobles went from his
 " owne lodgeing, to visit our Mr. Dr.
 " Nevyle, who through his infirmity could
 " not come to him, givinge him thanks,
 " after hee had taken him from the ground
 " kneelinge, for his Royall entertainment,
 " saying (these were his owne words) *hee*
 " *was proud of such a subject* : And soe after
 " the viewinge our Colledge library, solemnly accompanied hee departed towards

(u) Le Neve's Life of Whitgift, 69. (w) MS. in my possession, entitled "A brief and true narration of his Majestie's entertainment att Cambridge, and of his gracious acceptance of the same: under the hand of a Master of Arts and Fellow of Trinitye Colledge in Cambridge." (x) MS. Ibid.

New Markett the 11th of the said month,
 “leaveinge the university sorrowfull for
 “his departure, but joyfull of his accept-
 “ance of their unfaigned loves.”

The Dean had been much enfeebled with the Palsy. Nor did he long survive the Royal visit. He died at Cambridge, an aged Man (says Fuller) (y) on the 2d of May 1615.

Few men ever possessed a more liberal heart than Nevil. By his munificence to Trinity College he secured to himself the gratitude and admiration of posterity. He expended more than (z) three thousand pounds in rebuilding that fine quadrangle, which to this day retains the name of Nevil's Court. He was also a contributor to the (a) Library of that College; and a benefactor to (b) East-Bridge Hospital in his native city. The learned Camden has described the generous spirit of the Dean in very expressive language: “(c) To make “Trinity College,” says the Historian, “a “pleasant retreat for the Muses, it has been “lately repaired, or rather new-built in a

(y) Bentham's Ely. (z) Fuller's Worthies. (a) Gostling's Walk. (b) Bib. Top. Brit. vol. i. 380. (c) Gough's Camden, vol. ii. 124.

magnificent

“ magnificent manner by the care of T.
 “ Nevil the worthy Master of the said Col-
 “ lege, and Dean of Canterbury ; so that
 “ it may vie with any College in Christen-
 “ dom for extent and beauty ; and he may
 “ be pronounced μεγαλοπρεπης magnificent, in
 “ the opinion even of the greatest Philoso-
 “ phers, for his liberalities both of a pub-
 “ lic and private nature.”

And as he thus testified his regard to places dedicated to learning, so was he also a friend to learned men. Of Bishop Hacket he may be said to have been the earliest patron ; for when the father of Hacket, though unacquainted with Dr. Nevil, requested his interest respecting the election of his son (then at Westminster School) to Trinity College, he received this friendly answer from him, “ The (d) Boy should go to Cambridge, or he would carry him on his own back.” His kindness to the famous George Herbert was no less conspicuous ; from whose first entrance into Trinity College “ the (e) generous Dr. Nevil,” says Walton, “ was a cherisher of his stu-

(d) Plume's Life of Hacket ; this liberal-spirited man became Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry in 1661. (e) Isaac Walton's Life of Herbert.

“dies, and such a lover of his person, his
 “behaviour, and the excellent endowments
 “of his mind, that he took him often into
 “his own company, by which he confirmed his native gentleness.” To his recommendation also Dr. (f) Overall owed the acquisition of the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge.

The Dean died unmarried. Fuller, speaking of his bounty to Trinity College, observes that “he (g) contributed to it (I “will not say a *Widow's Mite*, but) a *Batchelour's Bounty*.”

He was buried on the (h) 7th of May in Canterbury Cathedral, in the ancient Chantry in the South Isle, which he had fitted up as the burial place of his family. This Chantry had in 1447 been founded by Lady Joan Brenchley, the revenues of which being seized at the Reformation, it was no longer used, and fell into decay. Having been repaired and beautified by the Dean for the above purpose, it was afterwards called Nevil's Chapel. In it a Marble Monument was placed by him to the me-

(f) Strype's *Whitgift*, 480. Dr. Overall became afterwards Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, from which See he was translated to Norwich. (g) Fuller's *Worthies Kent*. 99. (h) Church Register.

mory of his Father, Mother, and Uncle. Another very handsome Marble Monument, with a pediment supported by three Corinthian Pillars, and divided into two arches, was also in this Chapel; under one arch being the effigies of the Dean, in his robes, kneeling at a reading desk; under the other that of his eldest brother Alexander in the same posture, in armour. But in 1787 the Cathedral being new paved, this Chapel was removed, when the monuments in taking down were almost entirely destroyed. The figure of the Dean, and that of his brother which is mutilated, have since been placed in the Chapel of the Virgin Mary. Of the Inscriptions, that to the Memory of the Dean is now the only one remaining perfect. It is placed between the two figures, and is as follows,

THOMÆ NEVILLO, SACRÆ THEOLOGIÆ
DOCTORI PRÆSTANTISSIMO.

Ortu illustri, pietate insigni, ingenio optimo, eruditione haud vulgari, moribus suavissimis, et spectatissimo Theologo dignissimis: In flore primæ indolis (Cantabrigiæ in Aulâ Pembrochianâ ad annos fere quin-

quindecim) omnibus iis ornamentis, quibus adolescentior ætas illustrari solet, egregiè perpolito: Magdalenfis Collegii in eadem Academia (quod et ornavit, et studio atque industriâ suâ, quoad potuit, locupletavit) Præfecto gratiosissimo: Reginae Elizabethæ (cujus à sacris fuit) excellentissimi judicii Principi ob singulares et verè laudabiles animi dotes acceptissimo: Petroburgensis Ecclesiæ (cui ad annos octo haud mediocri cum laude præfuit) Decano eminentissimo: Sacræ et Individuæ Trinitatis Collegii, jam non ejus Academiae tantum, sed totius Europæ, celeberrimi (labantis non ita pridem et prope cadentis, necnon ob veterem structuram malè coherentis, ipsius consilio, auspiciis atque ære etiam suo liberalissimè collato, disjectis malè positis ædificiis atque in elegantiores formam reductis; viis areisque veteribus directis et ampliatis, novis pulcherrimè constitutis, auctis, ornatis ad hanc, quâ nunc conspicitur, eximiam pulchritudinem evecti) Moderatori, Amplificatori, Instauratori fælicissimo: Hujus denique Ecclesiæ, quam summâ æquitate, rarâ modestiâ, fide singulari ad annos (i) gubernavit, Decano moderatissimo, integer-

(i) The dates have never been inserted.

rino, amplissimo : Hoc Monumentum memoriae ergo Virtus et Honos, invitâ morte, suis quasi manibus construxere. Obiit Anno Dom. Ætatis suæ Mensis

Die atque in hâc capellâ, quam (dum vixit) sibi ac suis adornavit, non sine ingenti suorum mærore huic tumulo illatus advenientis Domini nostri Jesu Christi gratiam et gloriam sempiternam expectat.

FOTHERBY.

F O T H E R B Y.

CHARLES FOTHERBY, the fifth Dean, was a Native of Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, the son of (k) Martin Fotherby, Esq; of that place, and the descendant of an ancient family in that county.

He was educated at Trinity College Cambridge, of which society he was a Fellow. But, though he was afterwards advanced to so conspicuous a dignity as the Deanery of Canterbury, he proceeded, as an Academic, no further than to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

In 1587 he was collated by Archbishop Whitgift to the (l) Vicarage of Chislet in the County of Kent ; resigning which in 1592, he was succeeded in it by his brother (m) Martin Fotherby, and was presented

(k) Haisted's Kent, vol. iii, 673. (l) Reg. Whitgift, part iii.

(m) MARTIN FOTHERBY, his younger brother, was also Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, afterward D. D. He was collated

by Queen Elizabeth to the (n) Rectory of Aldington in the same County, then vacant by the promotion of Dr. (o) Coldwell to the See of Sarum. He was about this time also (p) commissioned with Dr. Rogers and others, to visit the Churches and Hospitals of Saltwood and Hithe.

Soon after this, he received a second mark of her Majesty's favour; being preferred, on the removal of Dr. (q) Redman

collated by Archbishop Whitgift in 1592 to the Vicarage of Chifflet, and in 1594 to the Rectory of St. Mary Le Bow, London. In 1596 he was presented by Queen Elizabeth to the eleventh Prebend in the Church of Canterbury, and also to the Rectory of Chatham, belonging to her by lapse. In 1601 he was collated by Archbishop Whitgift to the Rectory of Adisham. He became afterwards Chaplain to James I. by whom he was made one of the first Fellows of Chelsea College in 1610, and was preferred by him to the Bishoprick of Sarum in March 1618. He died in March 1619, aged 60, and was buried in the Church of Allhallows Lombard Street London, where there was a monument erected to his memory, but which was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. The Inscription, however, (which represents him as a man of remarkable merit) is preserved. It may be seen in "Antiquitates Sarisburienses," p. 161. printed at Salisbury in 1771. Dr. Martin Fotherby published in 1603, "Four Sermons, whereunto is added, An answer unto certaine objections of one unresolved, as concerning the use of the Crosse in Baptisme." He was also the Author of "Atheomastix," which was put into the press before his death, but not published till 1622.

(n) Reg. Whitgift.

(o) John Coldwell, was of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Aldington in 1553, took the degree of Doctor of Physic, was made Dean of Rochester in 1585, and promoted to the See of Sarum in 1591. He died in 1596, and was buried in Salisbury Cathedral. "He was the first married Bishop that sat in the Cathedral Chair of Sarum." [A. Wood's Fasti. vol. i. 110.]

(p) See Life of Rogers.

(q) William Redman, D. D. was Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, Rector of Bishopbourne in Kent, Archdeacon of Canterbury in 1576, Prebendary of the first Stall in that Cathedral in 1589, and Bishop of Norwich in 1594. He died in 1602, and was buried in Norwich Cathedral.

to the See of Norwich, to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury (r) January 28, 1594. The ancient privilege annexed to the dignity which he had now obtained, is curious. For it is the office of the (s) Archdeacon of Canterbury to instal all the Bishops within the province of Canterbury; to conduct which solemnity he formerly went in person. He received as his fee the Bishop's horse and furniture, and twenty pieces of gold. It was the custom also for the Bishop at the table in dinner-time to drink to the Archdeacon in a cup of silver, sometimes gilt, which he received in addition to his fee. But this ceremony has long been performed by a mandate of induction from the Archdeacon, and in lieu of these perquisites he receives (t) 7l. 3s. 4d.

In 1595 he was again preferred not only by the Queen, but also by Archbishop Whitgift; by the former to the Vicarage of (u) Tenham in the County of Kent,

(r) Reg. Whitgift, part ii. (s) Ba'teley's Cant. Sac. part i. 162. (t) Communicated to me by the present Archdeacon of Canterbury.

(u) This Vicarage belonged indeed to his own patronage as Archdeacon of Canterbury; but it had now either devolved to the Crown by lapse, or had fallen vacant during the short vacancy of the Archdeaconry, and so for this turn might belong to the Crown.

and by the latter to the fourth (w) Prebend in the Church of Canterbury. In this year also he was again (x) commissioned with Dr. Rogers to make enquiry concerning Popish Recusants and Sectaries.

Nor did the kindness of the Primate towards him end here ; for on the death of the learned and pious Hooker in 1600, he was collated by him to the (y) Rectory of Bishopbourne near Canterbury, when he resigned the Vicarage of Tenham. By this patron (of whose friendship he had received such ample testimony) he was also appointed, with Dean Nevil, (z) Overseer of his Will.

In 1603-4 he had lost both his friends, the Queen and the Archbishop. Nor does he appear to have obtained any farther promotion till the death of Dr. Nevil, when he was appointed to the Deanery of Canterbury ; to which he was (a) instituted May 12, 1615. But this promotion came in the decline of life, and he enjoyed it only a short time. For he died March 29, 1618-19, aged 70 : and was buried in the

(w) Chapter Reg. (x) See Life of Rogers. (y) Reg. Whitgift. (z) See Life of Nevil. (a) Le Neve.

Dean's Chapel in the Cathedral the (b) 5th of April following.

On his advancement to the Deanery, he relinquished his Prebend, but retained his other preferments.

He is said to have been an exemplary character ; distinguished no less by the frequency of his preaching, than by the friendliness of his disposition. Of his affection to the Church of Canterbury we may judge from the following earnest wish ;
 “ I (c) give,” says he, “ to every one of
 “ my lovinge brethren the prebendaries
 “ that shall be resident and abidinge in the
 “ same church at the hower of my death
 “ 26s. 8d. to buy them a ringe, which
 “ shall be the testimony of my good love
 “ towards them, *beseekinge the lord Almightye to blesse that church and societie with unitie, peace and prosperitie for ever. Amen.*”

He was married, and had a numerous issue, as his monument records : one son and four daughters survived him. Mabella who, at his death, was single, was afterward (d) married to John Lord Finch, Baron of Fordwich, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

(b) Church Register. (c) Copy of his Will in the Consistory Court, Canterbury. (d) Haisted's Ken', vol. iii, 136.

In the beginning of the reign of James I, he had (e) purchased the Manor and Seat of Barham Court near Canterbury ; and from him it has descended by the female line to Charles Dering, Esq; the present owner.

On the South Side of the Dean's Chapel, close to the wall, is a table monument of black marble placed to his memory ; it is adorned with skulls, and other human bones, which are finely carved. Adjoining to it is a marble, with an inscription to the memory of his wife, who survived him, dying in 1634, aged upwards of 60. The Inscription on the Dean's Monument is as follows,

Chariffimo Patri suo

CAROLO FOTHERBY de GRIMSBY
MAGNA in Comitatu LINCOLNIENSI ;
olim Collegii Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis
apud CANTABRIGIENSES Socio ; Sacra
ibidem Theologiæ Baccalaureo, CANTUA-
RIENSIS Diocæsios annos circiter 24 Archi-
diacono ; Metropoliticæ in ea Ecclesiæ 20
Præbendario ; ejusdem Decano 4^{tuor} ; sedulo
et sincero Verbo Præconi, cordatoque di-

(e) Haisted's Kent, vol. iii, 755

vinæ Veritatis Propugnatori ; viro pietate, gravitate, hospitalitate perquam insigni, 29 Martii Anno humanæ salutis 1619 Ætatis suæ 70. Vitæ mortalis sortem cum immortalis gloria commutanti.

JOHANNES FOTHERBEIUS Filius et
Hæres devotissime posuit.

Habuit uxorem unam et unicam Annos 31
CECILIAM WALKER CANTABRIGIENSEM. ex qua liberos suscepit decem ; eorum quinque tantum moriens reliquit superstites, JOHANNEM Elizabethæ ex Antonio Coco Milite Effexciensi Maritum ; PHÆBEN Henrico Henrici Palmeri Militis Cantiani Militi nuptam ; et Roberto Johannis Moyle de Buckwell in eodem comitatu Armigero PRISCILLAM : Innuptas reliquit duas ELIZABETHAM et MABELLAM.

The inscription to the memory of his wife is as follows,

Quæ toro prius, tumulo nunc adjacet
fociata dilecto conjugii suo CÆCILIA FOTHERBY, CANTABRIGIENSIS natus, eximium piæ (dum vixit) vitæ exemplum et morum ; matrona vitam finivit cum Sabbato 19. Octob. 1634, Annos supra sexagenaria,

genaria, nobilis ac numerosæ prolis mater et ava, placide in Deo dormiens et Sabbatum mutans mortale hoc cum immortali in cœlis, desideratam fidelibus resurrectionem per Jesum Christum, Primitias resurgentium, hic expectat.

BOYS.

B O Y S.

JOHNS BOYS, the sixth Dean, descended from John de Bosco, who entered England with the Conqueror, and allied to a family so opulent and extensive as to be divided into (f) eight branches, each residing in their respective seats in the County of Kent, was born in (g) 1571. He was the fourth Son of Thomas Boys of Eythorne in that County, Esq; by Christian his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Searles of Wye, Esq; and Nephew to Sir John Boys of Canterbury, Knight.

Having most probably received the earlier part of education at the King's School in Canterbury, he went to Cambridge in (h) 1586, where he became a Scholar of Benet College, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1593. He was about this

(f) Philipot's Villare Cantianum. Edit. 1659. p. 251. (g) MS. Pedigree of Wm. Boys Esq; of Sandwich. (h) Malsters's Hist. of G. C. C. C. 240.

time elected to a fellowship of Clare Hall, which is appropriated to a Native of Kent.

He entered on the duties of a parish priest first at Hollingbourne in his native county, of which place, however, he was not the Vicar : and to the Inhabitants of it he dedicated his Exposition of the Festival Epistles and Gospels ; “ Well-beloved,” says he, “ in the best beloved, I have “ lately preached these notes among you, “ rather out of entire love, than out of any “ triall of law.” In (i) 1597 he was preferred by his Uncle, Sir John Boys, who had been the patron of his studies at the University, to the Rectory of Bettishanger near Deal. In the same year he was also collated by Archbishop Whitgift to the (k) Mastership of East Bridge Hospital in Canterbury. In (l) 1599 the same patron presented him to the Vicarage of Tilmanstone adjoining to Bettishanger. He had now acquired the character of a distinguished Theologist, and proceeded soon afterwards to the degree of D. D.

His merit becoming known to James I. he was appointed by him (m) May 8, 1610,

(i) Register of Inductions, Consist. Court, Canterbury, (k) Ibid.
(l) Ibid. (m) Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i.

one of the first Fellows of Chelsea College. To the design of this society the abilities of Boys indeed were fully competent. “ It (n) was intended,” says Fuller, “ for a “ *Spiritual Garrison*, with a *Magazine* of “ all Books for that purpose ; where “ learned Divines should study, and write, “ in maintenance of all Controversies “ against the Papists.” Of this College Dr. (o) Sutcliffe the first Provost was the principal founder ; to advance whose intention James in 1615 requested the assistance of all the Clergy within the province of Canterbury. But the contributions were so inconsiderable, and other circumstances were so unfavourable, that the establishment which was intended, soon declined ; and the College “ (p) became *ruinous* before it was *finished*.”

Dr. Boys, soon obtained further promotion. In (q) 1618 he was collated by Archbishop Abbot to the Rectory of Great Mongeham, adjoining also to his benefice of Bettishanger, when he relinquished the Vicarage of Tilmanstone. And,

(n) Fuller's Ch. Hist. book 10, 51.

(o) Matthew Sutcliffe, L. L. D. who was almost the sole benefactor to this foundation, was also Dean of Exeter, to which he was promoted in 1588. He died in 1629.

(p) Fuller's Ch. Hist. (q) Reg. of Inductions.

on the death of Mr. Fotherby, James promoted him to the Deanery of Canterbury ; to which he was admitted (r) May 3, 1619.

In the dedication of his Works to the King, he acknowledges his gratitude for this appointment, in a manner that must have been highly gratifying to the vanity of James ; “ My works,” says Boys, “ I
 “ present in all humility to your High-
 “ nesse, as being the defender of the faith,
 “ and as it were the *common Atlas* of the
 “ reformed heaven on earth ; hating
 “ schisme with a perfect hatred, and em-
 “ bracing unity with a love surpassing the
 “ love of women : And to your Highnesse,
 “ as being not only the *Schollers King*, but
 “ also the *King of Schollers* : And to your
 “ Highnesse, as a pledge of my true devo-
 “ tion and unfained thanks for that emi-
 “ nent place which I possesse by your royall
 “ gift in the Church of Canterburie.”

But he lived not many years to enjoy the Deanery. He died suddenly in his Study (s) Sept. 26, 1625, aged 54.

If we examine his “ *Posills*,” or the Defence of our Liturgy, we shall have reason

(r) Le Neve's Fasti. (s) MS. of Wm. Boys, Esq.

to admire his unwearied diligence, and his profound knowledge ; to respect him as a Scholar, and a Divine. His stile, it must be confessed, is quaint ; and displays much of that peculiar taste which prevailed in the reign of James : when the preacher too often debased his discourse by some low conceit, and when the approbation of the audience was won by a quibble. But a warmer adversary against the Pope cannot be produced at this period, than Dr. Boys. He attacks him both with unsparing ridicule, and with elaborate argument. Strange as it may sound, he turned the Lord's Prayer into an execration upon his Holiness, which he introduced with great applause in a Sermon preached on Gun-powder Treason Day at Paul's Cross, " I
 " (t) pray with our forefathers" says the preacher, " in the first English Litany, set
 " out in the days of King Henry the VIIIth.
 " *From all sedition and privie conspiracie,*
 " *from the tyrannie of the Bishop of Rome,*
 " *and all his detestable enormities, from all*
 " *false doctrine and heresie, from hardnesse of*
 " *heart, and contempt of thy word and com-*

(t) Folio Edit. of his Works in 1629, p. 738.

" *mandment,*

“ *mandment, Good Lord deliver us. Where*
 “ *note by the way, that the Pope’s abo-*
 “ *minable Tyrannie is hedged in (as it*
 “ *were) on the one side with sedition and*
 “ *privie conspiracy, and on the other side*
 “ *with false doctrine and heresy. I have*
 “ *another prayer, and for as much as it is*
 “ *in Latine, I must entreat all such (if any*
 “ *such here be present who love Bonaven-*
 “ *ture’s Psalter and the Romish service) to*
 “ *joyne with us in this orison. Papa noster*
 “ *qui es Romæ, maledicetur nomen tuum, in-*
 “ *tereat regnum tuum, impediatur voluntas*
 “ *tua, sicut in Cælo sic et in terrâ. Potum*
 “ *nostrum in Cænâ dominicâ da nobis hodie,*
 “ *et remitte nummos nostros quos tibi dedimus*
 “ *ob indulgentias, et ne nos inducas in hæresin,*
 “ *sed libera nos a miseriâ, quoniam tuum est*
 “ *infernum, pix et sulphur in sæcula sæcu-*
 “ *lorum.*”

His *Postils* were first published in (u) 1614
 in 4to. They were afterwards printed in
 folio in 1622 and 29, together with his
Lectures, On mutual Support, The Paines of
Hell, The Judges Charge, and The Royal
Priesthood. His remains, viz. *Certaine*

(u) Masters’s Hist. of C. C. C. C.

Sermons were printed in 4to. in 1631. He is also (w) said to have written *A Defence of Bishop Andrews's Tortura Torti*, against Becanus the Jesuit.

The commendation bestowed on the abilities of his Nephew Edward Boys by Roger Flint, the Editor of his *Sermons*, carries with it also a just tribute to those of the Dean; and marks the estimation in which he was held. The writer sums up the excellent character of the former in these words, “ (x) But I must say no more than
“ this, that he was nephew to Dr. Boys,
“ that famous Dean of Canterbury; and
“ thou mayst judge by his writings they
“ were near of kin.”

But, above all, his character as an exemplary man, is uncontroverted. His Life was no less pious, than his abilities were distinguished. Yet “ (y) a great Pre-
“ late in the Church” says Fuller, “ did
“ bear him no great good will for mu-
“ tual animosities betwixt them whilest
“ Gremials in the University; the reason
“ perchance that he got no higher prefer-

(w) Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. (x) Ibid. (y) Fuller's Worthies, Kent, 84.

“ment.” He would have been an honour, however, to the highest station.

He married Angel, the daughter of Robert Bargrave of Bridge, in the county of Kent, Esq; and Sister to his Successor Dean Bargrave. She survived him many years, and was rudely treated by the Rebels in 1642, at the age of 80.

To his memory a very fine monument is placed by her, in the Dean's Chapel in the Cathedral, where he was buried. He is represented in his Study, sitting in his chair, and leaning his head on his hand. The drapery is very justly admired. Among the books which form the back-ground of the monument, is the following inscription ;

Bonorum Lacrymis !

JOHANNES BOISIUS S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiæ Christi CANTUARIENSIS Decanus, nuper diligentia Christianæ, mox mortalitatis humanæ, nunc gratiæ divinæ exemplum : Ecclesiam ore, vitâ, scriptis docuit, ædificavit, illustravit : et Opus quo non extat Clero ANGLICANO gratius aut utilius, Liturgiæ universæ præclaram Elucidationem sui perpetuum Monumentum reliquit.

Hoc minus et indignius, sed tamen debitum felicibus Manibus tanti viri, Mariti amantissimi amantissima mæstissimaque Uxor

ANGELA posuit.

BARGRAVE.

B A R G R A V E.

ISAAC BARGRAVE, the seventh Dean, was the sixth (z) Son of Robert Bargrave of Bridge in the County of Kent, Esq; by Joan the daughter of John Gilbert of Sandwich, Esq; and was born in 1586.

He was entered early at Clare Hall in Cambridge, of which society he was probably a Fellow, where he took his degrees in Arts. He was incorporated M. A. at (a) Oxford in July 1611. In 1612 he undertook the office of (b) Taxor in the University of Cambridge.

In March 1614-15, when King James visited that University, Bargrave was one

(z) MS. Pedigree of Isaac Bargrave of Eaftry, Esq. (a) Wood's Fasti. vol. i.

(b) The Students of the University of Cambridge at the first had no other accommodations than in houses which they hired of the Townsmen, who were often very exorbitant in their demands of Rent; to regulate which two Masters of Arts, together with two reputable Persons of the town, were appointed by Henry III. to rate the rents of these houses; the former of which were thence called TAXORS, a name they have ever since retained, although their office has been long since changed into that of examining the weights and measures by which provisions are sold to Scholars. [Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 64.]

of those who (c) performed a part in the Comedy of Ignoramus before his Majesty ; a play composed by Mr. Ruggle his fellow-collegian, in order to entertain the Royal Visitor. It was a keen satire upon the professional character of the practisers of the common Law ; and it was “ (d) expressed “ to the great contente of his Ma^{tie} “ and all the Court.” “Yet,” says Fuller, “ (e) while many laughed aloud at the “ mirth thereof, some of the Graver Sort “ were sad to see the common Lawyers “ made ridiculous therein.”

He was at this time a beneficed Clergyman ; having been (f) inducted to the Rectory of Eythorne in Kent in October preceding.

He became soon afterwards (g) Minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Chaplain to Charles Prince of Wales, whom he served in the same quality after his accession to the Throne. In his Church of St. Margaret he preached often before the Members of the House of Commons ; by whom

(c) Hawkin's Edit. of Ignoramus. (d) MS. penes me.
 (e) Church Hist. Book 10, 70. (f) Reg. of Inductions.
 (g) Lloyd's Memoirs. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

he was esteemed a diligent and faithful Pastor, while persecution as yet was distant.

In (h) 1622, at which time he was Doctor of Divinity, he was promoted by the Crown to the fifth Prebend in the Church of Canterbury.

On the (i) last day of February 1623, he delivered a discourse before the House of Commons, in which he inveighed with honest warmth against the influence of Popery, bad Counsellors, and Corruption; and he incurred the (k) displeasure of James. But whatever mark of disapprobation he might receive from that Monarch, whatever check it might then occasion to his further promotion; it affected neither his reputation nor his interest in the opinion of Prince Charles who, soon after his accession to the Throne, nominated him, on the death of Dr. Boys, to the Deanery of Canterbury; to which he was admitted (l) October 14, 1625.

In January 1626 he was presented by the Chapter to the Vicarage of (m) Tenderden, which he held by dispensation with

(h) Le Neve. (i) Title page of the Sermon. (k) Lloyd's Memoirs. (l) Le Neve. (m) Reg. of Inductions.

the Rectory of Eythorne. But in the following year he resigned Tenterden. For on the translation of Dr. (n) Field from the See of Llandaff to that of St. David's in 1627, he was preferred by the King to the Vicarage of Lydde in Kent, which the Bishop had retained with the former See. And in 1628 he was collated by Archbishop Abbot to the Rectory of (o) Chartham near Canterbury.

In 1629 he was (p) commissioned by that Primate, together with Archdeacon Kingsley, to enforce the Instructions from the King concerning the regularity of Lecturers in the Diocese, and the due attendance at Divine Worship.

The account of Dean Bargrave now becomes closely connected with those unhappy times, when Rebellion and Fanaticism trampled at once upon the Mitre and the Crown; when Cathedrals were plundered with remorseless impiety, and the Members of them treated with savage cruelty. In 1640 at a (q) second Convoca-

(n) Theophilus Field of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, D. D. Vicar of Lydde, became Bishop of Llandaff in 1619, translated in 1627 to St. David's, and thence in 1635 to Hereford. He died in the following year, and was buried in Hereford Cathedral.

(o) Reg. of Inductions. (p) Prynne's Canterbury's Doom, 372. (q) Kennet's Comp. Hist. of England, vol. iii, 113.

tion of the Clergy, he preached the Sermon on the 4th of November in the Church of St. Paul; when Laud bemoaned the infelicities which he saw impending over the Church. In the following year the Dean was (r) fined one thousand pounds by the House of Commons, as a Member of the Convocation; in which he, with others, had dared to assert their right.

In 1641 also, the Parliament proposed what they afterwards effected, the Abolition of Deans and Chapters. Nor would they suffer the Cathedral Clergy to employ Counsel in defence of their establishment. They allowed them, however to appear and speak for themselves. Accordingly on the 12th of May the (s) Dean, and Dr. Hacket Archdeacon of Bedford were delegated to this purpose in the name of all the rest. It does not appear that the Dean made any speech on this occasion; and though the sound argument of Dr. Hacket, in favour of Deans and Chapters, then prevailed, yet the triumph was but short. For in the same session the Act of Abolition

(r) Kenner's Comp. Hist. of England, vol. iii, 113. (s) Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part i, 10.

passed,

passed, although the petitions in their behalf were numerous, respectable, and (t) earnest. But they were rejected by the *wise Reformers* of those times. The Hierarchy was deemed so *rotten*, that even *Botchers*, in the vaunting ardour of Reform,

*Botchers left old Cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the (u) Church!*

In 1642 the spirit of these Reformers more fully displayed itself. In August the Rebel-Colonel Sandys, with his troop, (w) arrived at Canterbury. Their hostile appearance, it was *pretended*, was for the security of Religion. They began, however, with defacing the beautiful Cathedral, and with terrifying the family of Dean (x) Bargrave (who himself was absent) by their violent intrusion into the Deanery late at night. Regardless even of that respect due to the weaker sex, they treated his wife, and his aged Sister (the widow of Dean Boys) with the most unmanly behaviour, and also threatened them with pillage. But by the persuasion of one

(t) Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, 10. (u) *Hudibras*.
(w) Dugdale's *Short View of the Troubles*, &c. (x) See *Mercurius Rulticus*. Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*. Lloyd's *Memoirs*.

of their party they restored the gold, which they had unjustly seized. Their treatment of the Dean's Son was no less brutal, whom they summoned from his bed, and carried prisoner to Dover Castle. Nor was Sandys content to injure only the person, but he attempted (though in vain) to blacken the character of this excellent young man.

The sufferings of the Dean were greater. Having been acquainted with the affliction of his family, he was hastening to console them with his presence. But Sandys interrupted his design: for, hearing where he was lodged at Gravesend, he (y) rushed with his Banditti into his Chamber, as he was preparing for bed, and made him his prisoner. And without any reason given for this insolent outrage, they hurried him to London, and committed him to the Fleet Prison.

To these severities exercised on the loyal Dean, the troops of Sandys added the most horrid profanation of the Church. And while "they brake down the carved work," they boasted over the ruins with the most (z) blasphemous expressions, and then con-

(y) Walker's Suff. (z) See a letter in *Mercurius Rusticus* from Dr. Paske (Vice Dean of the Church) to the Earl of Holland then Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, describing their enormities.

verted the holy place into a stable for their horses.

The Dean continued in confinement three weeks ; but was neither (a) examined, nor called before the House. He was, indeed, at last released. But the sense of his persecution so much affected him, that he died in January following, aged 56. It must have added to his distresses to find Sandys the leader of these Plunderers. For that unprincipled Rebel owed his escape from an ignominious (b) death (when he was indicted at Maidstone for a Rape) to the interest of the Dean. At the recital of such ingratitude, who is not incensed ?

The Dean had been a great Traveller ; and his connections in foreign countries were such as prove his discernment, as well as testify his merit. He attended Sir Henry Wotton in one of his Embassies as his (c) Chaplain, succeeding the pious Bishop (d) Bedel in that capacity. Sir Henry appointed him one of the Supervi-

(a) Walker's Suff. (b) Ibid. (c) Walton's Life of Sir Henry Wotton.

(d) Dr. Bedel became Provost of Trin. Coll. Dublin, and thence was removed to the Bishopric of Kilmore in 1629. " In both which places," says Walton, " his life was so holy, as seemed to equal the primitive Christians."

fors of his Will, and bequeathed to him the following Legacy : “ To Dr. (e) Bargrave Dean of Canterbury I leave all my Italian Books, not disposed in this Will. I leave to him likewise my Viol de Gamba, which hath been twice with me in Italy, in which country I first contracted with him an unremoveable affection.”

During his residence at Venice, he enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of the celebrated Father Paul ; “ from (f) whose mouth,” says he, “ I had it, that he esteemed the Hyerarchy of our Church, the most excellent peece of Discipline in the whole Christian World.”

The Dean was a firm defender of our civil and religious rights. His abilities, which were very considerable, had been greatly improved by attentive Travel. He was much respected ; for he was hospitable as well as upright, and his opinions were manly and liberal. “ (g) Away,” says he, “ with these distracting names of *Lutheran*, *Calvinist*, *Puritan*, &c. We are all the children of the same father,

(e) Life of Sir H. Wotton. (f) Sermon before the House of Commons, 29. (g) Ibid. 35.

“ who

“ who hath begotten us in the love of one
 “ Mediator, and sanctified us by one and the
 “ same Spirit. Christ and his Spouse, the
 “ King and his Kingdome, Christian Bro-
 “ ther and Brother, these are they which
 “ God hath joyned together, and cursed
 “ may he bee that endeavours to put them
 “ asunder.” These enlarged sentiments
 were similar to those of his friend Father
 Paul, whose moderation and learning were
 alike conspicuous: “ Il (h) avoit, dit l’Ar-
 “ chevêque de Spalatro dans son Epitre de-
 “ dicatoire à Jacques I, un Zèle très fin-
 “ cere *pour faire cesser toutes les divisions*
 “ qui estoient dans l’Eglise.”

The Dean published three Sermons,
 which were printed in London in 1624
 and 1627. They are on the following
 Texts, Psalm xxvi, 6.---Hosea x, 1.---
 1 Sam. xv, 23. The first of these is the
 Sermon he preached before the House of
 Commons, to whom he dedicates it, with
 an avowal of his public spirit; “ I shall
 “ speedily annex,” says he, “ to this two
 “ other *Sermons*, the one *against Bribery*,
 “ and the other *against Self Policy*; both
 “ which, I will bee bold to call, the cha-

(h) Vie de Fra Paolo par Le Courayer.

“ raeter

“racter of mine owne heart toward the
 “publike good of our Church and Com-
 “monwealth.”

The stile of these Discourses is, in general, less affected than what was then the prevailing taste. The Sermon *against Self-Policy* is particularly interesting, and exposes with great energy the subtleties of the many-headed Monster, Hypocrisy.

The Dean was married to (i) Elizabeth the daughter of John Dering of Pluckley in the County of Kent, Esq; by whom he had several children. She survived him many years, dying in 1667, aged 74: and was buried near him in the Dean's Chapel in the Cathedral, with an inscription to her memory.

The Dean was buried in the said Chapel January 25, 1642-3. Over his Monument, in a taste not common, is his Portrait painted on Copper, in a beautiful frame of white marble. The Inscription is as follows,

ISAACUS BARGRAVE,

CANTIANUS S. T. P. Hujus Ecclesiæ
 DECANUS, et ingens decus; amæno in-

(i) MS. Pedigree.

genio

genio Pietatem et Eruditionem ornavit: In sæculo Novitatis nimium avido fide vixit ac moribus antiquis; Gentibus exteris, domique Nobilibus gratissimus Hospes, Hospitio generosissimo reposuit. Bello civili ex partibus Regiis CAROLI Martyris Stetit ac cecidit.

Post varia per Europam itinera

Hic tandem fixus.

Ob. an salutis reparat. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1642 \\ \text{Ætat. 56.} \end{array} \right.$

JOHANNES BARGRAVE, S. T. D. CANTIANUS

Posterum expensis

Ponendum curavit

Anno Domini

MDCLXXIX.

Hic (ultra mortem etiam) conjuncta ELIZABETHA DERING suprapositi ISAACI Uxor Charissima contumulatur. Vivos amor conjugalís, et mores utrinque placidi; mortuos liberorum pietas; post mortem divina misericordia, in cælo et in terrâ, voluit inseparabiles.

Ob. Anno $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Christi 1667} \\ \text{Ætatis 74.} \end{array} \right.$

EGLIONBY.

E G L I O N B Y.

GEORGE EGLIONBY or (k) AGLIONBY, the eighth Dean, was educated at Westminster School, and elected thence to Christ Church Oxford in 1619, at which time he was (l) sixteen years of age. As he is entered in the University Matriculation-book, (m) *Oxon. Doc^{ris}. Fil.* there is little doubt, but that he was the Son of Dr. (n) John Aglionby, Principal of Edmund Hall, and the descendant of a very (o) ancient and genteel family in the County of Cumberland.

(k) Wood and Burn spell the name both ways. (l) University Matriculation Book. (m) *Ibid.*

(n) JOHN AGLIONBY D. D. of the family of that name settled at Nunnery in the County of Cumberland, was Fellow of Queen's College Oxford. In April 1601 he was admitted Principal of Edmund-Hall, and about the same time obtained the Rectory of Islip near Oxford. He was Chaplain also to Queen Elizabeth, and to James I. He was a most accomplished and learned Preacher. In the Translation of the New Testament in 1604 he had a considerable hand. He died at Islip, much regretted, Feb. 6, 1609-10, in the 43d year of his age; and was buried in the Chancel of that Church. To his Memory an Inscription was put up (according to the opinion of Wood) by his Widow.

(o) Burn's Hist. of Cumberland, 327.

While

While he resided in the University, he was distinguished as a person of superior abilities. A. Wood has related, that Henry Cary Lord Falkland often went to Oxford to enjoy the conversation of the learned and the witty ; among whom was (p) George Aglionby of Christ Church.

In June 1623 he took the (q) degree of B. A. about which time he left the University, and became probably an (r) Assistant at Westminster School. He was afterward Tutor to George, the second Duke of Buckingham.

In 1634 we find he proceeded to the degree of (s) D. D. and in 1638 he had acquired sufficient interest with Charles I. to obtain the twelfth (t) Prebend in the collegiate Church of Westminster, vacant by the death of his Uncle Dr. (u) John King. It is probable that he was also Prebendary of Woodham in the Church of

(p) Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. i, 587. (q) Wood's *Fasti*, vol. i, 260. (r) Wood and other Writers call him Master of Westminster School, but he does not occur in the List either of the Head or Second Masters of that Seminary. [See List of Scholars of St. Peter's Coll. Westminster from the foundation to 1790, &c.] (s) *Fasti*, vol. i 260. (t) Newcourt's *Repertorium*, vol. i, 928.

(u) John King D. D. was of Merton College Oxford. He became Prebendary of Westminster in 1613, and in 1615 Canon also of Windsor. He died in August 1638, and was buried in the Chapel of St. George at Windsor.

Chichester; of which still the (w) possessor, who died during the Usurpation, we find to be a George Eglionby.

It is evident, that he was much esteemed by Charles, whom he attended at Oxford as a faithful subject and servant, after the miseries of civil war had commenced. At the close of 1642 that city was the epitome of the whole nation, and the seat of learning now became the seat also of military and political business. (x) Here was the Court, the Garrison, the Flower of the Nobility and Gentry, Lawyers and Divines from all parts of England. It was (y) here that the King, on the death of Dr. Bargrave, nominated Dr. Eglionby to the Deanery of Canterbury.

But in this dignity he was never installed; nor did he reap any advantage from it. The Parliament had now seized on the profits of those capitular bodies, which were within the power of their arms. Among these we have (z) already seen the Church of Canterbury.

Of this Cathedral Captain Monins, who

(w) Walker's Suff. of the Clergy, p. ii, 13. (x) Fell's Life of Dr. Allestree. (y) Cathedral News, p. ult. (z) Life of Bargrave.

had a Troop of Horſe in the Parliament's Service, was appointed both Treafurer and Receiver. In his Accounts he appears to have received “ (a) three yeeres rent of “ Chartham Manſion due to the Deane at “ Michs 1645.” This proves that ſo much of the Dean's property (and affords a preſumption that more alſo) was ſequeſtered while Dr. Bargrave was Dean.

Dr. Eglionby, however, experienced only the beginning of perſecution. He ſurvived his nomination to the Deanery but a few months ; dying at (b) Oxford in November 1643, in the 40th year of his age. He was buried on the 11th of the ſame month in (c) Chriſt Church Cathedral, near to Biſhop King's Mo-

(a) Original MS. lent me by J. Monins, Eſq; of Canterbury. It appears that the Dean's houſe at Canterbury was let, during the Uſurpation, to Sir Edward Maſter at the yearly rent of 7l. 10s 0d. and the Manſion Houſe at Chartham to a Mr. James at the yearly rent of 4l. 6s. 8d.---The property of the plundered Church was thus accounted for to the ruling powers. “ Recd this 29th March “ 1650, by Order from the Committee for Correſpondinge dated “ ye 28th paſt, of Capt. Thomas Monins, In receipt of ſuch arrears as are in his hands, for the ſequeſtered Eſtates of the Deane “ and Chapter, Wee ſay rec'd for the Uſe of ye Commonwealthe of “ England, ye Summe of Eight hundred and fifty pounds. Wee “ ſay rec'd per us John Browne

“ Edward Peke.” [MS. as before.]

Of Captain Monins it muſt be mentioned, that he was forced into the Service of the Parliament, and on that account, obtained without difficulty the free pardon of Charles II. at his Reſtoration. [Communicated to me by J. Monins, Eſq.]

(b) Cath. News, p. ult. (c) Gutch's Hiſt. of Coll. and Halls, Oxford, 508.

nument in the South Isle adjoining to the Choir. There is neither Monument nor inscription to his Memory. Nor is there any Portrait of him in the Deanery at Canterbury; the want of which interrupts the regular series of Portraits of the Deans down to Dean (now Bishop) Cornwallis.

TURNER.

T U R N E R.

THOMAS TURNER, the ninth Dean, was the (d) Son of Thomas Turner of Heckfield in the County of Hants, Alderman and Mayor of Reading in the County of Berks; and was born in the parish of St. Giles in that Borough.

In (e) 1610 he was admitted on the foundation at St. John's College, Oxford; two Fellowships in that society being (f) appropriated to persons from the town of Reading. He was there (g) placed under the tuition of the excellent Juxon, then Fellow of the College, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. His application to Learning was assiduous and successful. And having entered into Holy Orders, he immediately (h) distinguished himself as a Divine of merit. Brown Willis in his Survey of Lincoln Cathedral, has made him

(d) Wood's Fasti, vol i, 259. (e) Ibid. (f) Gutch's Hist. of Coll. and Halls, note, p. 538. (g) Wood. (h) Funeral Sermon preached by Dr. Du Moulin.

in 1612 B. D. Prebendary of St. Margaret's Leicester, and Rector of Stoke Hammond. But neither the age of Turner then qualified him for preferment, nor his standing in the University for a degree.

In (i) 1623 he was presented by his College to the Vicarage of St. Giles in the Suburbs of Oxford, with which he retained his Fellowship: that benefice, indeed, being generally held by a resident Fellow of St. John's. He relinquished it, however, in (k) 1628.

As he had been more particularly under the notice of Laud, (who became President of the College soon after Turner's admission) that Prelate expressed "a (l) singular affection to his great parts of nature, " grace, and study;" and appointed him his domestic Chaplain. In April 1629, at which time he was B. D. he was collated by this patron, then Bishop of London, to the (m) Prebend of Newington in the Church of St. Paul, and in October following to the (n) Chancellorship of the same Church, in which also he was appointed by Charles I. a Canon Residentiary.

(i) Peshall's Hist. of Oxford City, 216. (k) Ibid. (l) Funeral Sermon. (m) Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. 189.--- (n) Ibid. 115.

He had been recommended by Bishop Laud to the notice of Charles, to whom he became Chaplain in Ordinary, and whose (o) approbation he obtained by his talents as a preacher. He was presented likewise by the King to the Rectory of St. Olave Southwark, with which he held the Rectory of Fetcham in the County of Surry.

In 1633 his Royal Master had resolved on a progress into Scotland, in order to his Coronation; and Turner was commanded to attend his Majesty; previous to which he was on the 1st of April 1633-4 (p) created D. D. by the University of Oxford.

In 1640 there were two Convocations of the Clergy; at the former of which in April, he (q) preached the Sermon in the Cathedral of St. Paul. His text was Matt. x, 16. "Behold I send you forth as Sheep in the midst of Wolves." In the close of his discourse he (r) observed, that all Bishops held not the reins of Church Discipline with an even hand; but that some of them were too easy and remiss in the exercise of their function. Thus while they

(o) Funeral Sermon. (p) Wood. (q) Kennet's Comp. Hist. of England, vol. iii. (r) Fuller's Church Hist. book ii, 167.

aimed at the popular praise of lenity, they cast on other Bishops (more severe than themselves) the unmerited imputation of rigour. He, therefore, advised them all to enforce with equal strictness an universal conformity.

On the promotion of Dr. (s) Henry King in 1641 to the See of Chichester, Turner was preferred by his Majesty to the Deanery of Rochester. And, on the death of Dr. Eglington, he was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury, of which however he could not obtain possession till the Restoration.--- When he was nominated to this dignity, he (t) resigned the Rectory of St. Olave into his Majesty's hands, although the King neither required nor expected his resignation of that benefice.

Of the many favours which he received from Charles, he was indeed eminently worthy : for his affection to that monarch

(s) Henry King D. D. an admired preacher, was a Student of Christ Church, Oxford. He was Chaplain to James I. and Charles I. became Archdeacon of Colchester, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul, Canon of Ch. Ch. Oxon, Dean of Rochester, and lastly Bishop of Chichester in December 1641. He died in 1669, and was buried in Chichester Cathedral. He was a man of unblemished reputation, and of great accomplishments. In his youth, says Wood, he was partial to the studies of Poetry and Music ; when he was older he applied himself to Oratory and Philosophy ; and in his reduced age he fixed on Divinity, in which faculty he became eminent, as his Sermons prove.

(t) Funeral Sermon.

triumphed

triumphed over impending danger, and over actual persecution,

“unterrify’d
“His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal.”(u)

It is probable, that he attended his Royal Master as long as he continued in Oxford; and would, no doubt, have attended him in his melancholy confinement at Holdenby. But the captive King was now debarred from the visits of his ancient servants and chaplains; “(w) from the assistance of men judiciously pious, and soberly devout.” His solitude was not to be cheered by friendly conversation, his distress was not to be alleviated by spiritual comfort: “My (x) Agony,” says the expressive Mourner himself, “my agony is not to be relieved with the presence of any one good angel; for such I account a learned, godly, and discreet Divine: and such I would have all mine to be.” But the King being at length removed to Hampton Court, he was suffered to resume the *appearance* of majesty and freedom: and the (y) Dean was among the Divines who

(u) Milton. (w) ΕΙΣΕΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, Chap. 24. (x) Ibid.
(y) Funeral Sermon.

there attended him. From this situation, however, Charles thought proper to retire, and fled to the Isle of Wight. When the Treaty there commenced between his Majesty and the Parliament, the (z) Dean also was one of his servants, to whom the liberty of visiting him was granted. Here, “ the (a) good King, preparing himself for “ his martyrdom, gathered about him such “ spiritual forces as he might be allowed to “ have, which might strengthen him in the “ great trial.” His tragical and lamented death soon followed. In the general sorrow the Dean was a sincere but silent mourner ; finding it, like the gallant Montrose, impossible to express sufficiently the sense of “ his (b) own grief,” and of “ the Monarch’s too rigid fate.”

His adherence to the royal cause, as might be expected, brought him into much distress. He was abused, pillaged, and imprisoned. (c) Three of his houses were plundered of his furniture and library. Nor was any satisfaction ever made for them, except that Dr. Staunton, to

(z) Parliam. Journals. (a) Funeral Sermon. (b) See Montrose’s Verses on the Death of Charles. (c) Walker’s Sufferings of the Clergy, part ii, 6.

whom

whom the Committee of Surry had given the books, acquainted the Dean's Son, Francis, some time after the Restoration, that he was in possession of some books, which he considered as belonging to him, because they were his father's. After this appearance of generous restitution he *magnificently* delivered to him about (d) half a dozen ! (e)

At his Church of (f) Fetcham he was seized (probably in time of divine service) by a party of Horse ; because, like a liberal subject and a dutiful servant, he had supplied the King with money. The Rebels at the same time trampled the Book of Common Prayer in the dirt before his face. To profanation they added also indignity ; and dressing one of their Troopers in the Surplice, which they tyed round with an Orange Tawney Scarf, they directed him to precede the Dean whom, placed on one of their horses, they now carried prisoner to the White Lion in Southwark. But the Dean passed almost unobserved by the populace, as the *white-robed Trooper* was the

(d) Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, part, ii, 6. (e) The Dean in his last Will leaves to his " three sons those few books that had escaped the plunder. [Will. Confist. Court, Canterbury.]

(f) Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*.

object of general attraction, and (in such *pious* times) probably of unbounded applause!

Of the Rectory of Fetcham forcible possession was obtained by one (g) Fisher, a man of despicable character; of whom it is (h) related, that when he came to eject the Dean, he denied him the indulgence of remaining in the house, only till his wife, who expected hourly to fall in labour, was delivered of her burthen. At the Restoration, when the Rectory reverted to its right owner, the wife of Fisher was in the same situation, and he had the meanness to solicit what he himself had inhumanly refused. But Turner was more generous than to retort the hard measure he had received. He checked his resentment in this noble answer, "You shall see I am
"a Christian; In the name of God let her
"tarry and welcome."

The Dean, when he was ejected from Fetcham, had (i) retired to an estate he possessed in Hertfordshire. But persecution followed him there also. He was summoned before the Committee at Hert-

(g) Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, (h) Ibid. (i) Ibid.
ford,

ford, the Chairman of which a Ship-Carpenter charged him with *Malignancy* for Attending the King, and Praying for him. To these charges he replied, that his duty as Chaplain obliged him to the one, and that he never did the other without praying for the Parliament also, and that too by the express order of his Majesty. Before such Judges Vindication was unavailable. His estate was decimated, and he was compelled to fly for safety into Wales.

Such were the severities the Dean and the loyal Clergy experienced: severities, which were enforced from the pulpits of the *Saints* as necessary to be inflicted, and when inflicted, were not to be pitied.---
 “ (k) Whensoever” says an hypocritical preacher of that time, “ you shall behold
 “ the hand of God in the *fall of Babylon*,
 “ say, True, here is a *Babylonish Priest*
 “ crying out alas, alas, my living, I have
 “ a wife and children to maintain; ay,
 “ but all this is *to perform the judgment of*
 “ *the Lord.*”

(k) Sermon by W. Bridge. See more of this infamous cant in “ *Evangelium Armatum*, or a collection of several doctrines and positions destructive to our Government both civil and ecclesiastical. London, 1663.”

But these unhappy times the Dean survived, and joined in the general exultation, which the return of Charles II. inspired. With others of the (l) Clergy of Surry, he united also in a congratulatory address to his Majesty. On the 10th of August 1660, he entered into full possession of the Deanery of Canterbury. His loyalty might now also have been rewarded with a Mitre, had he chose to accept it. But he studiously declined that honour, modestly preferring “to (m) set out too little rather than too much fail.” Instead of seeking addition to his preferment, he soon resigned the Rectory of Fetcham, “(n) desiring to ease his aged shoulders of the Burthen of Cure of Souls; and caused it to be bestowed upon a person altogether unacquainted with him, but recommended very justly under the character of a pious man, and a sufferer for righteousness.”

Having enjoyed an uninterrupted share of (o) good health, during thirty years, he was at length attacked with that severe disease the stone; the sharpness of which he endured with exemplary fortitude and

(l) Kenner's Register, 226. (m) Funeral Sermon. (n) Ibid.
(o) Ibid.

resignation.

resignation. Nor did the “ (p) innocent
 “ gayety of his humour,” which made his
 company so agreeable to all, forsake him to
 the last. He reached the age of 81, and
 breathed his last in October 1672 with
 “ the (q) greatest Christian magnanimity,
 “ and yet with the deepest sense imagina-
 “ ble of godly sorrow, working repent-
 “ ance unto salvation not to be repented of.”

He was buried in the Dean's Chapel in
 the Cathedral on the 17th, when his fune-
 ral Sermon was preached by Dr. Peter
 (r) Du Moulin Prebendary of the Church.

The disposition of Turner was generous,
 disinterested, and humble. His example
 affords an excellent lesson to those, who
 imagine that dignity is better supported
 by avarice and insolence, than by a liberal
 condescension: for “ (s) never was Cler-
 “ gyman freer from pride and covetous-
 “ nefs.”

(p) Funeral Sermon. (q) Ibid-

(r) Peter Du Moulin D. D. of Leyden, was incorporated both
 at Oxford and Cambridge in the same degree. He was Chaplain
 to Charles II. and became Prebendary of Canterbury. He died at
 Canterbury 1684, in the 84th year of his age, and was buried in
 the Cathedral. He was the Author of several Treatises, and is
 said to have been an honest and zealous Calvinist. The last words,
 says Wood, which he uttered on his death-bed were, “ Since
 “ Calvinism is cried down, actum est de religione Christi apud
 “ Anglos, &c.”

(s) Funeral Sermon.

In

In his whole life, he never (t) directly or indirectly solicited preferment, never had contest with a competitor for any of his dignities. In the several stations which he filled, he was affable and courteous, particularly attentive to the deserving, compassionate to the poor, hospitable to all. Whatever (u) toil, or censure, or money it cost him, he advanced the good of the place wherever he presided. If any differences occurred, he was easy to be entreated, and ready to forgive. And, indeed at all times, he exercised his authority without the meanness of supercilious distance : thus securing the esteem of his brethren the Clergy, and the respect of society in general.

To the Church and Library of (w) Canterbury he was a considerable Benefactor. In thankfulness for his deliverance from an imminent danger, he dedicated to the Holy Table in this Cathedral a (x) costly Folio Bible with covers of beaten silver double gilt. But to the Church of St. Paul his liberality was more extensive. For when in 1661 the ruinous condition of that Ca-

(t) Funeral Sermon. (u) Ibid. (w) Ibid. (x) Ibid.

thedral required general assistance towards its reparation, (y) Turner, then a Residentiary, with his brethren, gave an example of munificence to others, by subscribing each of them 500*l*. He (z) built also a good house for his successors in the Canonry, on which he expended the better part of a thousand pounds. Two Colleges in Oxford also received some share of his bounty. Towards the building of a new Quadrangle at (a) Trinity in 1665 he gave 40*l*. And in 1667 he subscribed the same sum towards the completion of a building in (b) Corpus Christi.

In 1667 likewise, when Charles II. requested a supply from the Clergy by way of Loan, Dr. (c) Turner advanced on his own account 100*l*. besides his share of 1000*l*. as a Residentiary of St. Paul's. He had before contributed, on a similar proposal, 120*l*. besides his proportion of 1000*l*. contributed also by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

To these instances of his public spirit, must be added his conduct to his relations. We cannot but have admired his generosity,

(y) Kennet's Register, 590. (z) Funeral Sermon. (a) Gutch's Hist. of Coll. and Halls, 527. (b) Ibid. 399. (c) Somner's MSS. in the Church Library of Canterbury, marked C. 5.

and we shall now reverence his piety. He had resigned "his (d) paternal estate of considerable value to his younger brother, " had given portions to several of his sisters, " and settled them and others of his kindred very handsomely in the world, at a " time when he was a married man and a " father, and when the lowering face of " the sky could make him presage the " great imminent storm. And when the " storm was most raging, and his own fortunes were at a low ebbe, even then he " took into his care his aged Parents, harassed and ruined by the iniquity of the " times for their most eminent loyalty."

Dutiful as a Son, he was no less affectionate as a (e) Husband, a Father, and a Friend.

As a Preacher, he (f) preserved the energy of his abilities, to the very last. Wood (g) mentions a Sermon published by him in 1635 on Matt. ix. 13. Whether he was the Author of any thing else, does not appear. Prynne has repeatedly placed him among " *the (h) Arminian Party,* " *whom Laud preferred to the highest Eccle-*

(d) Funeral Sermon. (e) Ibid. (f) Ibid. (g) Fasti, vol. i, 259. (h) Prynne's *Canterburie's Doom*, 176.

" *fiastical*

“*jaſtical Preferments.*” He was alſo one of thoſe who were ridiculed in ſome ſatirical verſes diſperſed about the Univerſity in 1632, entitled, *The Academicall Army of Epidemicall Arminians: To the Tune of the Souldiour.* But if he was an Arminian, yet the general tenor of his life was ſo amiable, that his fame will ſuffer but little from the clamours of the furious Puritan.

The Dean was married to (i) Margaret the daughter of Sir Francis Windebank, Knt. Secretary of State to Charles I. By her he had three Sons, (k) Francis, (l) William, and (m) Thomas, each of whom attained to diſtinguiſhed ſtations in the Church.

(i) Wood.

(k) FRANCIS TURNER D. D. was Fellow of New Coll. Oxon; afterwards Maſter of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, Prebendary of St. Paul's, Dean of Windſor, Reſtor of Therfield, county of Herts, promoted to the See of Rocheſter in 1683, and tranſlated to that of Ely in 1684. He was one of the Biſhops who were deprived at the Revolution. He died in Nov. 1700, and was buried at Therfield, with no other memorial over his grave than this one word, *EXPERGISCAR.*

(l) WILLIAM TURNER D. D. of Trinity Coll. Oxford, was promoted to the Archdeaconry of Durham in 1676. He was alſo Reſtor of Stānhope in that County. He died in Oxford in 1685, and was buried in St. Giles's Church in the Suburbs of that City.

(m) THOMAS TURNER D. D. was Fellow, and afterwards Preſident of Corpus Chriſti Coll. Oxford. He was alſo Archdeacon of Eſſex, Reſtor of Thorley, Herts, and of Fullham Sinecure, Middleſex, Prebendary of Ely, Prebendary and Præcentor of St. Paul's. He died in 1714, and was buried in his College Chapel, in which there is a monumental inſcription to his memory. He was a ſingle man, remarkable for his munificence and liberality in his life time, and left the bulk of his fortunes, which were very conſiderable, to public and charitable uſes. He was a great benefactor to his College.

His wife survived him, dying in July 1692, aged 84, and was buried in St. (n) Giles's Church Oxford, near the remains of their Son, William.

At the East End of the Dean's Chapel, under the window, is an handsome mural monument erected to the memory of the Dean, with the following inscription,

H. S. E.

THOMAS TURNER, S. T. D.

Ecclesiæ {	Beati Pauli apud Londin. enſis	Canonicus Residentarius	} Decanus
	Deinde Roſſenſis Anno c155cxxxxi		
	Tandem hujus Chriſti Cantuarienſis c155cxlxiii		

Quem Carolus primus et Archiepiſcopus Laud,
Glorioſi et Sanctiſſimi Martyres,

Sacellum habuerunt et unâ cum illis fortiſſimum Confeſſorem.

Quem Rex in ultimis ferè Agonibus
In Curiâ Hamptonienſi et Inſulâ Veſtis
Unum e paucis ſidiſſimum aſcivit ſibi.

Generoſâ Proſapiâ Redingix
Natus, ſi quis alter, Bono Publico.

Fortunâ magnâque rerum copiâ reverentèr uſus eſt,

Ingens {	Humilitatis profundiffimæ	} Exemplar.
	Simplicitatis Chriſtianiffimæ	
	Zeli pro Eccleſiâ ferventiſſimi	

Calamitates ſub tyrannide perduellium animo æquiſſimo toleravit,

Et utriuſque fortunæ expertus

Utrique par exſtitit.

Juxta felicem Caroli ſecundi reditum

Novas dignitates minimè ambiebat,

Et octogenarius Senex adhuc in concionibus dominabatur.

(n) Peſhall's Hiſt. Oxon. Appendix 21.

Jamque

TURNER.

133

Jamque maturus cœlo
Post multa immortalia facta, nihil optavit mortale
Nisi mori in Domino,
Et obiit Anno Domini MDCLXXII
Ætatis suæ LXXXI.

TILLOTSON.

K 3

TILLOTSON. (o)

JOHN TILLOTSON, the tenth Dean, was descended from the ancient family of the Tilstons of Tilston in Cheshire. His great-Grandfather Thomas Tilston (p) changed the name to Tillotson. He was the son of Mr. Robert Tillotson, a respectable Clothier at Sowerby in the Parish of Halifax, in the County of York, where he was born in 1630.

His father, who was a rigid Puritan, educated him in the same principles; and in 1647 sent him to Clare Hall Cambridge, where he was placed under the tuition of Mr. (q) David Clarkson, an eminent Presbyterian Divine.

(o) The Editor has given only a humble abstract of the LIFE OF TILLOTSON, referring those who wish to read a full and extensive account of that great man, to "Birch's Life," to the "Biographia Britannica," the "General Dictionary," "Le Neve's Lives of the Archbishops," &c.

(p) Watson's Hist. of Halifax, 294.

(q) David Clarkson B. D. Fellow of Clare Hall, was afterwards Minister of Mortlake in Surry, of which he was deprived in 1662, on account of his attachment to the principles of the Non-conformists. Mr. Baxter has given him an admirable character. Tillotson always preserved the greatest respect for him.

In

In (r) 1650 he took the degree of B. A. and in the following year was elected Fellow of the Society to which he belonged. He became soon after Tutor, and discharged the duties of that office with exemplary care and judgment. In 1654 he took the degree of M. A. In 1657 he left the University, being invited by (s) Edmund Prideaux, Esq; then Attorney General to Cromwell, to instruct his son : and by his connection with Prideaux he procured a considerable (t) benefaction to Clare Hall.

At the Restoration he lost his fellowship, but conformed to the Church of England. He had never, indeed, been (u) mastered by the prejudices of Puritanism. The books put into his hands, while a youth, he had found too heavy to interest his at-

(r) Birch's Life of the Archbishop.

(s) Edmund Prideaux, Esq; received part of his education at Cambridge, whence he was removed to Oxford, and thence to the Inner Temple. He was Member for Lyme, in the Long Parliament, in which he made himself so conspicuous, that the "parties" appointed him one of their commissioners of their great seal in 1643, worth 1500 per annum, which with the office of Attorney General, and other very lucrative employments, he enjoyed. His Majesty's letters found after the battle of Naseby, were given him to inspect. He was a bitter enemy to that unfortunate Prince. He was created a Baronet by Cromwell in 1658; signed the order to proclaim Richard Protector; was one of the members of the restored long parliament; and one of the commissioners of safety.--- He was certainly a good chancery lawyer. He died prodigiously rich. [See Noble's Memoirs of the Prot. House of Cromwell. vol. ii, 530.]

(t) Birch's Life. (u) Ibid.

tention, and too austere to influence his conduct. His mind was disposed to notions more extensive, and to a temper more amiable. And in such principles he was confirmed, by having met with that excellent work, “ *The Religion of Protestants.*”

Having been ordained by Dr. (w) Sydesse Bishop of Galloway, who demanded of him neither oath nor subscription; he began his Ministry in (x) 1661 with the Curacy of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire. In (y) 1662 he was elected by the Parishioners to the donative of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, but declined the acceptance of it. In June (z) 1663 he was presented by Sir Thomas Barnardiston to the Rectory of Kedington in Suffolk, where his continuance was but short. For in (a) November he was elected by the Society of Lincoln’s

(w) He was the only Scots Bishop living at the Restoration, on which event he came up to London, expecting to be advanced to the Primacy of Scotland. But he failed in his expectations, having given offence to the English Bishops by his promiscuous ordinations, when he first came to England. For when the Act of Uniformity required all men, who held any benefices there, to be episcopally ordained; he, who by observing the ill effects of the former violence of the Scots Bishops, was become very moderate, ordained all those of the English Clergy, who came to him, without demanding either oaths or subscriptions of them. Some suppose he did this for a subsistence from the fees of his letters of orders; for he was poor. However he was translated to the See of Orkney, one of the richest in Scotland; in which he lived little more than a year. Bishop Burnet has styled him a very learned and good man. [Birch.]

(x) Birch’s Life. (y) Ibid. (z) Ibid. (a) Ibid.

Inn their Preacher ; and from a conscientious regard to that parochial residence, which he now could not keep, he resigned the Rectory. Of the judicious choice which that learned Body had made, the world was soon convinced. The reputation of his discourses before them attracted general notice, and in the following (b) year procured him, in addition to this appointment, the Tuesday Lectureship at the Church of St. Lawrence Jewry. He was always attended at this Lecture by a numerous and respectable audience, and especially by many of his own order, who could not pay a more decided tribute to the merit of the Preacher, than by acknowledging that they came thither “ to form their minds.”

In 1666 he took the degree of D. D. In (c) this year his masterly performance, “ *The Rule of Faith*,” made its appearance ; to the publication of which he had been induced by his zeal against Popery. It was an answer to a book, considered by the Church of Rome as an impregnable defence of her cause, and entitled, “ *Sure footing in Christianity ; or rational dis-*

(b) Birch's Life. (c) Ibid.

“*courses on the rule of faith* ;” the author of which was Mr. John (d) Smith, a secular priest. Nor was it long before the *Rule of Faith* was answered by Smith ; to whose exceptions Tillotson replied, and the champion of Popery printed a rejoinder.

The merits of Tillotson now became known at Court ; and in (e) 1669, on the promotion of Dr. Gunning to the See of Chichester, he was presented by the King to the second Prebend in the Church of Canterbury. He became about this time Chaplain to the King, to whom he is said to have been presented by the famous Duke of Buckingham with this *remarkable* recommendation : I introduce to your Majesty, said the Duke, the gravest Divine of the Church of England, (and then stepping forward, added in a lower tone) (f) “ *and of so much wit, that if he chose it, he could make a better comedy than ever your*

(d) This person prefixed to his publication the assumed name of John Sarjeant. He was a Lincolnshire man, and had been of St. John's College Cambridge, by the Senior Members of which he was recommended to be Secretary to Dr. Morton Bishop of Durham ; in which employment he continued, till falling into doubts about his religion, he went over to the College of Secular Priests at Lisbon in 1642, and was afterwards Prefect of Studies in that College ; and in 1652 returning to England, was elected Secretary of the Secular Clergy, and employed in propagating his religion, and writing books in defence of it. [Birch]

(e) Birch's Life. (f) Watson's Hist of Halifax, 520.

“ *Majesty*

“ *Majesty laughed at.*” Of this kind of wit, however, Tillotson has left no specimen. The compliment of Villiers was perhaps intended to serve him, as it contained what was a powerful recommendation in the opinion of the gay Monarch.

He was no favourite, however, of Charles. Yet on the death of Dr. Turner, he obtained the Deanery of Canterbury; the application for which, in his behalf, had been made by Archbishop (g) Sheldon, the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Berkeley. While he was Dean of Canterbury, he paid a visit to his father in Yorkshire, and (h) preached before him in Sowerby Chapel against the doctrine of Calvin, probably with intent to soften the severe notions which he entertained. But when the old man was asked by Dr. Maud (who used frequently to dispute with him concerning Predestination) how he liked his Son’s discourse? he replied, in his usual way when he asserted any thing with earnestness, “ *I profess he has done much more harm than good.*”

In (i) 1675 the Dean was presented to

(g) Beardmore’s Life of the Archbishop, printed at the end of Birch’s. (h) Watson’s Hist. of Halifax, 519. (i) Birch’s Life.
the

the Prebend of Ealdland in the Church of St. Paul London, which he resigned in Feb. 1677-8, on being admitted to that of Osgate, and to a Residentiaryship in the same church.

In (k) 1683 he attended the unfortunate Lord Ruffel, during his confinement, and at his death on the scaffold. He was censured for that earnestness, with which he urged his Lordship to a declaration against the *Lawfulness of Resistance*. Yet he (l) justified his conduct to Lady Ruffel, of whose displeasure he was apprehensive; and by his explanation, recovered her esteem.

Towards the end of the reign of Charles II. he (m) published his "*Discourse on Transubstantiation*;" and this gave rise to the Controversy with the Papists, which was carried on during the reign of James II. And while the latter Monarch continued on the throne, the Dean exerted his abilities with unremitting attention, in order to expose the principles and the design of Popery. In (n) 1688 he attended the meeting of those Bishops at Lambeth, who formed the well-known petition,

(k) Birch's Life. (l) Ibid. (m) Ibid. (n) Gutch's Collection: a Curiosa, vol. i, 336.

humbly

humbly requesting to be released from his Majesty's injunction, in regard to *the distributing and reading the declaration for Liberty of Conscience*. And to this petition, the Dean, with other Divines present, added his subscription.

The Government being soon after settled upon King William and Queen Mary, they repaid that attention which the Dean is (o) said to have shewn to them in their passage through Canterbury to Holland in 1677; by appointing him in 1689 Clerk of the Closet, and by promoting him to the Deanery of St. Paul's. He was admitted also to the Prebend of Newington in the same Church. In this year, his attachment to a *Comprehension with Dissenters*, induced him to (p) recommend to his Majesty a proposal, which he hoped would forward his design. It was the appointment of a (q) Commission, consisting of ten Bishops, and twenty Divines (of whom the Dean was one;) by whose endeavours the *intended union* should be effected, rather than by parliamentary authority. The Commissioners, who acted agreeably to

(o) Biog. Brit. (p) Birch's Life. (q) Ibid.

this view, determined on several alterations in the Liturgy, and the ecclesiastical constitution. Their proceedings were submitted to the Convocation of the Clergy, but without effect. The majority declared against any alteration whatever. Dr. (r) Jane, who was elected Prolocutor in opposition to Tillotson, triumphantly (s) concluded his speech with the sense of that majority ; *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*.

When Tillotson was promoted to the Deanery of St. Paul's, the King communicated to him his intention of (t) advancing him to the Metropolitan See, in case Sancroft should incur the sentence of deprivation. That sentence was at length passed on the Primate : and the Dean, after much consideration on the important office, which he had been urged to accept, was nominated Archbishop of Canterbury April 23, 1691, and consecrated May 31. At his

(r) William Jane D. D. was a Student of Christ Church Oxford, of which he was afterwards Canon, Dean of Gloucester, and Precentor of Exeter. He was one of the four sent by the University of Oxford to the Prince of Orange, then at Hungerford in his march to London, with an offer of their plate, which the Prince refused. Dr. Jane is said to have then applied for the vacant See of Exeter, and on account of the refusal he met with, to have been ever afterwards a secret enemy to the Government of King William. He obtained no further promotion, and died in Feb. 1706-7.

(s) Birch's Life. (t) Ibid.

consecration

consecration many of the Nobility attended, to express their esteem for his character, and their satisfaction at his promotion.

But this station to which he was so deservedly raised, he enjoyed but a short time. On the 18th of Nov. 1694 he was (u) seized, while in the Chapel at Whitehall, with a sudden illness, which turned to a dead palsy; and on the 23d he died. His speech was much affected by the violence of this attack, but he was heard to say, “ *He (w) had no burden on his conscience.*”

His death was universally regretted. For while his splendid talents commanded respect; his humility, his benevolence, his charity, and his moderation secured esteem. The King is said to have deplored his loss in this expressive tribute to his memory; “ *I (x) never knew an honest man, and I never had a better friend.*”

The works of Tillotson are too well known to require a detail. His *Sermons* interest the heart, and convince the understanding. Ease and perspicuity, good sense and sincere piety, are observed by an elegant

(u) Birch's Life. (w) Le Neve's Life. (x) Ibid.

and judicious (y) Critic to be their distinguishing character. Some instances perhaps may occur of incorrect expression, and uninteresting stile. But when his many excellencies are considered, he will for ever remain the boast of this nation, as one of its best Writers, and probably as its ablest Divine. Of such influence was his example, that he “ (z) taught more Ministers “ to preach well, and more people to live “ well, than any other man since the “ Apostles days.” He converted also more Dissenters to the established Church, than any other Divine of his time. The ardour of his opposition to Popery, it must be allowed, betrayed him into some exceptionable assertions, which were exposed by his enemies with unsparing rancour. His discourse on the “ *Eternity of Hell Torments*” occasioned also no small clamour against him, and “ hath been (a) attacked by cavillers at “ home and abroad.” His opinions on this subject coincide with those of Episcopus, and some part of the discourse appears almost a literal (b) translation from the cele-

(y) Dr. Blair. (z) Burnet's Funeral Sermon. (a) Dr. Jortin's remarks at the end of Birch's Life. (b) See “ *Episcopii “ Responso ad Quæstiones Theologicas. Quæstio LXII. De “ æternitate pœnarum inferni.*”

brated Arminian. This sermon, however has been ably defended by Le Clerc. He was charged also with Socinianism, and published his (c) sermons *On the Divinity of Christ* to vindicate himself from that charge. But the accusation, as the learned Dr. (d) Jortin has observed, was entirely groundless. His (e) spirits, however, are said to have been greatly depressed by the petulance, and the slander of his adversaries. Yet the wrongs which he experienced never prompted him to revenge. After his death there was found a bundle of bitter libels, which had been published against him, on which he had written, (f) *These are libels, I pray God forgive the authors, I do.* Such was Archbishop Tillotson, who has very justly been entitled,

(c) Jortin.

(d) John Jortin D. D. one of the most learned and liberal Divines of the eighteenth Century, was Fellow of Jesus College Cambridge, by which Society he was in 1726 presented to the V. of Swavesey near Cambridge, which he soon relinquished. In 1737 he was presented to the V. of Eastwell in Kent, which he also soon resigned. In 1751 he was collated by Archbishop Herring to the Rectory of St. Dunstan in the East, London. In 1762 he became Chaplain to Dr. Osbaldeston Bishop of London, who in that year collated him to a Prebend in the Church of St. Paul, and the following to the Vicarage of Kensington. He died in Sept. 1770, in the 72d year of his age. To his worth and abilities justice has been done by the elegant encomium of Dr. Knox, and by the accurate and learned Memoirs of Dr. Disney. [See Disney's Memoirs of Jortin, 1792, and Bowyer's Biographical Anecdotes, page 263.]

(e) Jortin. (f) Birch.

L

PATRIÆ

PATRIÆ LUMEN

ECCLESIAE DECUS ET COLUMEN. (g)

He had married in (h) Feb. 1663-4 Elizabeth the daughter of Dr. Peter (i) French, by whom he had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth; both of whom died before him. The former was married to James Chadwick Esq; Commissioner of the Customs; the latter died in her youth. The Archbishop's widow experienced the bounty of King William, according as he had assured him on his promotion to the Primacy, in case he should die before her; "*I (k) promise you to take care of her.*" Tillotson foresaw the great expence of taking possession of the See; and this, added to the instances of his generous temper, so reduced his fortune, that his debts could not have been paid, if the King had not for-

(g) On his Picture in the Deanery at Canterbury. (h) Birch.

(i) Peter French D. D. a man of Puritanical principles, was educated at Emanuel Coll. Cambridge. He married Robina the youngest sister of Oliver Cromwell, by whom he had only one child Elizabeth, the wife of Tillotson. French was presented by his brother Cromwell to a Canonry of Christ Church Oxford, on the villainous ejection of Dr. Pocock, one of the greatest ornaments to literature that England has produced. He was Chaplain to the Protector, and obtained his degree of D. D. at Oxford by diploma. He died in 1655. [See Noble's Memoirs, vol. ii, 277.]

(k) Birch.

given

given his First Fruits. He left nothing to his widow but the Copy of his Posthumous Sermons, which was afterwards sold for 2500 guineas. The annuity granted by the King to his widow was at first 400l. which, on account of some unforeseen losses she had sustained, was augmented with 200l. more: both which were continued till her death in January 1701-2. And so solicitous was his Majesty for the regular payment of her pension, without any deduction, that he always called for the money quarterly, and sent it to her himself.

The Archbishop was buried in the Church of St. Laurence Jewry, and the Funeral Sermon was preached by Dr. Burnet Bishop of Sarum. On the left side of the Communion Table in that Church, a neat marble Monument is erected to his memory, on which is the following modest inscription,

P. M.

Reverendissimi et Sanctissimi Præsulis

JOHANNIS TILLOTSON

Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis,

L 2

Concionatoris

Concionatoris olim hâc in Ecclesiâ
per annos xxx celeberrimi,
Qui obit x^o. Kal. Dec. MDCLXXXIV
Ætatis Suæ LXIIII.

Hoc posuit ELIZABETHA
Conjux illius mæstissima.

SHARP.

S H A R P.

JOHNSHARP, the eleventh Dean, was descended from the Sharps of Little (1) Horton near Bradford in the County of York, a family of great antiquity. He was Son of Mr. Thomas Sharp an eminent Tradesman, and was born at Bradford in February 1644.

In April 1660 he was admitted a Member of (m) Christ College, Cambridge, where he pursued his studies with unwearied diligence, and obtained the degree of B. A. in December 1663 not without considerable reputation. Yet most of the time he had been (n) afflicted with a quartan ague, the long continuance of which had also brought on hypochondriac melancholy. The favourite studies of his youth are said to have been those of (o) Botany and Chemistry.

About the year 1664 he was desirous to obtain a (p) Fellowship in his College, but,

(1) Thoresby's Hist. of Leeds, 36. (m) BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA, Art. JOHN SHARP: where see a more extensive account of him. (n) Ibid. (o) Ibid. (p) Ibid.

the County of York being then full, he was excluded by the Statutes. At a future vacancy, however, the whole Society were unanimous in their offer of it to him : but he had then better views.

In 1667 he took the degree of M. A. and was ordained (q) both Deacon and Priest. In the same year he was recommended by the celebrated Dr. Henry (r) More, as domestic Chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch then Attorney General ; to four of whose Sons he was Tutor : two of whom, having afterwards entered into Orders, he successively (s) collated, when Archbishop of York, to the rich Prebend of Wetwang in his Cathedral.

At the opening of the Sheldonian Theatre in July 1669 he was (t) incorporated M. A. with several other Cambridge Gentlemen, whom the fame of that intended solemnity had brought to Oxford.

In 1672 Sir Heneage Finch obtained for him, from the King, the (u) Arch-

(q) Le Neve's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, 280.

(r) Henry More D. D. was Fellow of Christ Coll. Cambridge, a Divine of remarkable abilities, and of the most disinterested conduct. See his Life by the Rev. Richard Ward in 1710, and also in the Biographia Britannica.

(s) Biog. Brit. note c. (t) Wood's Fasti, vol. ii, 177.

(u) Biog. Brit.

deaconry of Berks, vacant by the promotion of Dr. (w) Mews to the See of Bath and Wells. In the same year Sir Heneage was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, when he gave an eminent proof of the confidence which he placed in the judgment and integrity of his Chaplain. Attached to the Interests of the Church of England, he had considered the necessity of enquiring into the characters of those, who might be candidates for benefices in the disposal of the Seal. But the many avocations of his high office prevented his personal attention to this point: he therefore addressed his Chaplain to this effect, "The (x) greatest diffi-

(w) Peter Mews or Meaux L. L. D. was Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford, and took up arms for Charles I. in the grand rebellion. He served afterward in a military capacity under the Duke of York in Flanders. In the Interregnum he had taken orders, and had been presented to the Rectory of Lambourn in Essex, which he was not suffered to enjoy. In 1660 he was preferred to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and became in the same year Chaplain to the King, and Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading. He had also the Rectory of South Warnborough, Hants, from his College. In 1662 he became Canon of Windsor, and of St. David's. In 1665 he was Archdacon of Berks, when he resigned that of Huntingdon. 1667 he was chosen President of his College. In 1670 he was made Dean of Rochester, and in 1672 Bishop of Bath and Wells, from which See he was translated to that of Winchester in 1684. In 1685 he again acted in a military character against the Duke of Monmouth, when his directions in regard to the position of the cannon are said to have been judicious and successful. The King presented him with a rich Medal in acknowledgment of his service. He died in 1706, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral. Bishop Burnet speaks very slightly of him. A. Wood, and Mr. Salmon, in his Lives of the English Bishops, give him an amiable and respectable character.

(x) Hildrop's Contempt of the Clergy considered, 8vo, 65.

“ culty, I apprehend, in the execution of
 “ my office, is the patronage of Ecclesiastical
 “ tical Preferments. God is my witness,
 “ that I would not knowingly prefer an un-
 “ worthy Person; but as my course of
 “ Life and Studies has lain another way, I
 “ cannot think myself so good a Judge of
 “ the merits of such Suitors as you are;
 “ I therefore charge it upon your con-
 “ science, as you will answer it to Almighty
 “ God, that upon every such occasion, you
 “ make the best Enquiry, and give me
 “ the best Advice you can, that I may ne-
 “ ver bestow any favour upon an unde-
 “ serving Man; which if you neglect to
 “ do, the guilt will be entirely yours, and
 “ I shall deliver my own Soul.” This
 trust, so solemnly committed to his care,
 Dr. Sharp faithfully discharged; and his
 advice was no less faithfully followed by his
 Patron, as long as he continued in office.
 By so conscientious a disposal of Church-
 Preferment in the dissolute reign of Charles
 II. the cause of Religion must have been
 eminently advanced.

In 1674 he preached a (y) Sermon, the

(y) Biog. Brit.

first in the collection of his printed works, which occasioned a controversy : and to the controversy we are indebted for his excellent *Discourses on Conscience*.

In 1675 he was (z) preferred by the kindness of the Lord Keeper to a Prebend of Norwich, as also to the Rectory of St. Bartholomew Exchange, London ; and not long afterwards to the Rectory of St. Giles in the Fields. At this time there were resident in London, some of the most (a) eminent Divines that have adorned this nation ; with whom he had the happiness to be well acquainted. Tillotson and (b) Claget were his more particular friends : his connection with the former had commenced (c) early in life, and to the latter he was inseparably attached by a similarity of manners, of study, and of inclination.

In 1679 he took the (d) degree of D. D. in which year he had accepted the Lectureship at St. Laurence Jury, which he resigned in 1683.

(z) Biog. Brit. (a) Ibid.

(b) On the death of Claget, he published a volume of his sermons, to which he prefixed an account of his amiable and worthy friend. It seems Mr. Claget was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and was Preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, besides which he had two other preferments. He died of the small pox, greatly lamented, in March 1688.

(c) Birch's Life of Tillotson. (d) Biog. Brit.

In

In 1681 he was promoted by the interest of his former Patron, now Lord High Chancellor, to the (e) Deanery of Norwich. Upon the death of Charles II. he drew up the address of the Grand Jury for the City of London. He had been Chaplain to that Monarch, as he was also to his Successor.

In the reign of James, however, he was among those distinguished Preachers, who vindicated with boldness the Reformed Religion, and exposed with success the errors of Popery. On the (f) 2d of May 1686 he delivered in his Church of St. Giles a memorable Discourse, in which he expressed a contempt of those who could be converted by any arguments in favour of the Romish faith. It was therefore considered as a reflection not only upon those courtiers who had conformed to that Religion, but even upon the King himself. No wonder then that he experienced the resentment of James and his party. Accordingly, June 17 following, a mandate was issued to Compton Bishop of London to suspend the offending Preacher. But Compton was too

(e) Biog. Brit. (f) Ibid. The Sermon is on 1 Cor. 12. 13.

firm to the Protestant Interest to obey so tyrannical a command. He wrote a letter to Lord Sunderland, which he requested might be communicated to the King. In this letter he said “ (g) that the only power he had “ over Sharp, was as his judge ; and that “ he could not in that capacity condemn “ him, without the forms of law.” He added, “ Sharp was so willing to give his “ Majesty all reasonable satisfaction, that “ he made him the bearer of the letter.” But to this no answer was returned, nor was Sharp admitted. The Bishop, therefore, (h) recommended Sharp to desist from the exercise of his function ; and prevailed on him to write a petition to the King, in which he expressed his sorrow for constructions that were offensive, and promised to be more guarded for the future. But the petition was not admitted to be read. It had been resolved indeed to humiliate Compton, as well as to punish Sharp. For because the mild Prelate refused to condemn him uncited, unheard, undefended, untried, he was himself suspended by that

(g) Dalrymple's Mem. vol. ii, part i, 78, 79. (h) Ibid.

Ecclesiastical Commission, which suspended also Sharp; and was another example of the vengeance, which arbitrary power determined to execute on those, who had the courage to oppose it.

Dr. Sharp, during his suspension, resided at his Deanery of Norwich. He there amused his leisure hours in (i) collecting old Coins, of which, as well British, Saxon, and English, as Greek and Roman, he then and afterwards collected sufficient to furnish a choice and valuable Cabinet. To his researches of this kind, however they may be slighted by the fastidious, or ridiculed by the illiberal, the learned and the curious are much indebted. For he afterward drew up some ingenious and accurate "*Remarks on the English, Scots, and Irish Money*," which he communicated in 1698-9 to Mr. Ralph Thoresby; in an introductory letter to whom, he acknowledges his partiality to the study of Antiquity, but modestly fears that he made that a business, which should be only a recreation. These *Remarks* have lately been (k) published.

(i) Biog. Brit.

(k) Part of these Remarks were published by Mr. Ives in his "*Select Papers*" in 1773. The whole were published by Mr. Nichols

Dr. Sharp did not remain long, however, in disgrace. In (l) January 1686-7 he received information from Lord Sunderland that he was restored, and might return to his parochial charge. From the time of his suspension, till this welcome news arrived, a (m) guard or centinel is said to have attended his lodgings.

In August 1688 he was (n) summoned, with the other Archdeacons, before the *Ecclesiastical Commission*, for disobeying the King's orders in respect to the *Declaration for Liberty of Conscience*. But they agreed not to appear before that Court, and Dr. (o) Sharp drew up the reasons of their refusal.

On the 27th of January following he preached before the Prince of Orange, and on the 30th before the Convention. On (p) both occasions he prayed for James. The first time it gave no offence, because the abdication of that Monarch had not then been voted. But the throne being declared vacant the 28th, the prayer of

Nichols in 1785 in his "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica" vol. vi. They were communicated to him by Mr. Gough, who purchased them in MS. at the Sale of Mr. Ralph Thoresby's Museum in 1764.

(l) Biog. Brit. (m) Kennet's Comp. Hist. of England, vol. iii, 483, note b. (n) Biog. Brit. (o) Ibid. (p) Ibid.

Dr.

Dr. Sharp for the King, as well as some passages in his sermon on the 30th, were heard not without surprize, nor without disgust. The *Vote of Thanks* to him for his Discourse, was long debated. The Compliment, at length, was paid, with a request to print it; which, however, he thought proper to (q) decline.

Unfavourable as this affair might seem to his promotion on the accession of William; yet he explained himself in such a manner to that Prince, as to become an object not of his resentment, but of his regard. Accordingly, on the promotion of Dr. Tillotson to the Deanery of St. Paul's, he was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury, in which he was installed Nov. 25, 1689; and was succeeded in the Deanery of Norwich by Dr. (r) Fairfax. About this time he was appointed one of the Commissioners for *revising the Liturgy*; an employment, in which he assisted with particular (s) attention. But the spirit of

(q) Biog. Brit.

(r) Henry Fairfax D. D. descended from the ancient family of that name, had been Fellow of Mag. Coll. Oxford, from which he was expelled by James II. for opposing his "Mandate to admit Mr. Farmer President of that College." He was installed Dean of Norwich Nov. 1, 1689. He died in 1702, aged 68.

(s) Communicated by Granville Sharp Esq; Grandson of the Subject of this Memoir.

Opposition prevailed, and the Labours of the Commissioners were rendered useless.

The merit of Dean Sharp was now in the highest estimation. Upon the deprivation of those Bishops, who refused the Oaths to William and Mary, he was (t) considered as a proper person to succeed to one of the vacant Sees. But neither the favour of his Majesty, nor the persuasion of his friends, could prevail on him to accept the offer. He declined the promotion, not from any scruple of conscience, but from a delicacy of feeling; for he entertained a particular (u) esteem for the Prelates who were deprived. His refusal reflects equal honour on his disinterestedness, and on his sensibility. However, it displeased the King. But his friend Dr. Tillotson, the day after his nomination to the See of Canterbury, waited on him, and proposed an expedient, by which he might accede, without violation of his resolve, to the kind intention of his Majesty. This was, that he should promise to (w) accept the See of York, when it should become vacant, and that he should ground his present

(t) Biog. Brit. (u) Ibid. (w) Ibid.

(x) refusal on his wish to be preferred in his native county. To this he agreed, and Dr. Tillotson acquainted the King with what had passed ; when his Majesty signified his (y) approbation of Dr. Sharp's intention. In a few days afterward, Lampugh the Archbishop of York died. Accordingly the Dean of Canterbury was promoted to that See, and was consecrated (z) July 5, 1691. His elevation to this dignity, says the Historian of Leeds, was not only to the comfort and honour of his native country and family, but to the universal satisfaction and joy of the whole (a) nation.

In 1693 he visited his Diocese, when he found the Collegiate Church of (b) Southwell in the greatest confusion ; its government neglected, and its members in distraction and animosity. By the wisdom and moderation of his excellent (c) Injunctions, he restored it to its former decency, order, and hospitality. In 1697, as Metropolitan, he (d) represented to the King,

(x) Le Neve. (y) Biog. Brit. (z) Ibid. (a) Thoresby, 36. (b) Raitall's Hist. of Southwell, 312. (c) Ibid. See the Injunctions, 171. (d) Crutwell's Life of Bishop Wilson, 9, prefixed to the Bishop's Works in folio.

that the See of Sodor and Man had continued vacant four years, of which his Majesty perhaps might not be acquainted; that, of necessity, it ought to be filled; and that the patron of the Bishopric should be reminded, that any further delay would preclude his nomination. The Isle of Man is much indebted to the Archbishop for this remonstrance, as it occasioned the Earl of Derby the patron of the See *then* to insist on the primitive Wilson's acceptance of it; whose modesty had before declined the honour, and who could not even now receive it, without saying, "*He was forced into the Bishopric.*"

On the accession of Queen Anne, the Archbishop was sworn one of her Privy (e) Council, and was appointed Lord Almoner. In 1705 he (f) concurred with those, who "*apprehended*" the Church to be in danger. But their opinion, however zealously defended, when it became the subject of Parliamentary Debate, was discountenanced by a great Majority; and the Church was declared to be "*in a most safe and flourishing condition.*" In 1706 he

(e) Biog. Brit. (f) Boyer's Hist. of Q. Anne, 218.

was nominated one of the (g) Commissioners for treating of the Union between England and Scotland. He is said to have been appointed merely out of respect to his dignity; but would not be (h) present, even once, at the Treaty. In the affair of Sacheverell, on which the opinions of men were so much divided in 1709, he joined with those Peers, who expressed the most (i) contemptible opinion of the Sermon, but did not think the Preacher guilty of a Misdemeanour; and who entered their Protests against the sentence of the Majority.—He afterwards opposed the intended promotion of Swift to an English Mitre, in this remarkable address to the Queen, (k) “*that her Majesty should be sure that the man whom she was going to make a Bishop, was at least a Christian.*” To this he was induced by the sollicitation of Swift’s implacable enemy the Duchess of Somerset; to whose earnest entreaties, rather than to the misguided interposition of Sharp, Swift owed his disappointment. The Archbishop, however, was afterwards convinced that a Wit may be a Christian:

(g) Biog. Brit. (h) Boyer, 231. (i) Ibid. 439. (k) Sheridan’s Life of Swift.

he repented of the injury which he had done to Swift, and desired his (l) forgiveness.

In (m) 1712 he perceived his health to decline, and he was recommended to try the benefit of Bath. But his recovery was soon hopeless. Not long before his death, he (n) procured Sir William Dawes to be appointed his Successor, merely from his good opinion of him, "that he would be diligent in executing the duties of his office." In the reign of Queen Anne, the greatest attention indeed was always paid to his recommendation. In the reign of William, also, he had been joined with several other disinterested Prelates in a (o) *Commission* from his Majesty, (an example ever worthy of remembrance, as of imitation) *to recommend deserving Clergymen for the Crown-Preferments*. Among the many distinguished Divines who, on various occasions, had been indebted to his interest, were his particular friend *Tillotson*, the Bishops *Bull*, *Beveridge*, *Wilson*,

(l) See "Observations upon Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift, in a series of letters."—Swift, in his Diary has noted, "The Archbishop of York says he will never more speak against me." [Sheridan's Life of Swift.]

(m) Biog. Brit. (n) Crutwell's Life of Wilson, 26, note.

(o) Communicated by Granville Sharp, Esq.

Potter, and *Gibson*; Dr. *Prideaux*, (though he himself thought otherwise) and Dr. (p) *Mills*.

He died at Bath Feb. 2, 1713-14, in the 69th year of his age. His remains were removed to York, and interred (q) privately in the Cathedral the 16th following.

He had married in 1676 (r) Elizabeth the youngest daughter of William Palmer, of Winthorp in the county of Lincoln, Esq; by whom he had issue. His eldest Son, John Sharp, Esq; a (s) learned and ingenious Gentleman, was Member in Parliament for Rippon in the County of York.

The character of Sharp affords one of the best examples that can challenge imitation, whether he is considered as a Man, as a Scholar, as a Divine, or as a Diocesan. His amiable disposition and unshaken integrity, his distinguished learning and extensive charity will transmit his name to latest ages, as one of the greatest ornaments of this Country. He was that faithful and vigilant Governor, who promoted the diligent

(p) Communicated by Granville Sharp, Esq. (q) Boyer's Annual List, end of Hist. of Queen Anne, 65. (r) Biog. Brit. (s) Thoresby's Leeds, 105.

Clergy of his own Diocese to the dignities in his Cathedral; who conferred, indeed, on the deserving whatever was in his own gift, without the least regard to (t) *political opinions*, and *party interest*; who enforced the laudable injunction of (u) Residence to the Prebendaries of York, Southwell, and Rippon; who, in all respects, promoted by true discipline the decency of the Church, as “by sound doctrine he exhorted and convinced the gainfayers.”

His *Sermons*, which are collected into seven Volumes, display a perfect knowledge of Divinity; and are eminent no less for piety and fervour, than for judicious and energetic argument. They were written with clearness, and they were delivered with grace and justness. It was observed of Tillotson and Sharp, that the two Metropolitans were filled by the two (w) *Best Preachers* of their time. In the management of controversy he was calm, and candid; he scorned to calumniate or misrepresent the subjects of dispute. He was wont to say himself, “That in his

(t) Communicated by Granville Sharp, Esq. (u) B. Willis's Survey of York Cathedral. (w) Burnet's Hist. of his own Times.

“ sermons against the Papists he had al-
 “ always dealt honestly and fairly with
 “ them, charging them with nothing but
 “ what their Church openly avowed in her
 “ Creed, and Councils, and public (x) of-
 “ fices.”

In the Cathedral of York a Marble Mo-
 nument of the Corinthian Order is placed
 to his memory. There his character is
 ably displayed ; for the inscription which it
 bears, was written by the learned Bishop
 Smalridge, whose intimacy with the Arch-
 bishop, and whose own integrity will ever
 support the truth of his elegant testimony.
 It is as follows,

M. S.

Reverendissimi in CHRISTO patris
 JOHANNIS SHARP, Archiepiscopi Eboracensis,
 Qui
 Honestis parentibus in hoc comitatu prognatus,
 Cantabrigiæ optimarum artium studiis innutritus,
 Tum soli, unde ortus,
 Tum loci, ubi institutus est, famam
 Sui nominis celebritate adauxit.
 Ab academia in domum illustrissimi Dom. HENEAGII FINCH,
 Tunc temporis Attornati Generalis,
 Summi postea Angliæ Cancellarii,
 Virtutem omnium altricem sautricemque evocatus,
 Et sacellani ministerium diligenter absolvit,
 Et sacerdotis dignitatem una sustinuit.
 Talis tantique viri patrocinio adjutus,
 Et naturæ pariter ac doctrinæ dotibus plurimum commendatus,
 Peracto rite munerum ecclesiasticorum cursu,

Cum

(x) Preface to to the 7th Vol. of his Sermons.

Cum Parochi, Archidiaconi, Decani officia
 Summa cum laude præstitisset,
 Ob eximia erga ecclesiam Anglicanam merita
 Quam iniquissimis temporibus, magno suo periculo
 Contra apertam pontificiorum rabiem
 Argumentis invictissimis
 Afferuerat, propugnauerat, stabiliverat;
 Apostolicæ simul veritatis præco, ac fortitudinis æmulus,
 Faventibus Gulielmo et Maria regibus,
 Plaudentibus bonis omnibus,
 Ad archiepiscopalis dignitatis fastigium tandem evectus est.
 Nec hujusce tantum provinciæ negotia satis ardua feliciter expe-
 diit,
 Sed et Annæ principum optimæ tum a consiliis, tum ab eleemosy-
 nis, fuit;
 Quas utcunque amplas, utcunque diffluentes,
 Ne quem forte inopum a se tristem dimitteret
 De suis sæpenumero facultatibus supplevit.

Below.

Erat in sermone apertus, comis, affabilis;
 In concionibus præfluens, ardens, nervosus;
 In explicandis theologiæ casuisticæ nodis
 Dilucidus, argutus, promptus;
 In eximendis dubitantium scrupulis;
 Utcunque naturæ bonitate ad leniores partes aliquanto propensior,
 Æqui tamen rectique custos semper fidissimus.
 Primævâ morum simplicitate,
 Inculpabili vitæ tenore,
 Propensâ in calamitosos benignitate,
 Diffusâ in universos benevolentîâ,
 Studio in amicos perpetuo ac singulari
 Inter deterioris sæculi tenebras emicuit,
 Purioris ævi lumina æquavit.
 Tam acri rerum cœlestium desiderio flagrabat,
 Ut h'is solis inhians, harum unice avarus,
 Terrenas omnes neglex rit, spreverit, conculcarit,
 Eo erat erga Deum pietatis ardore,
 Ut illum totus adamaverit, spiraverit,
 Illum ubique præsentem.

Illum semper intuentem
Animo suo ac ipsis fere oculis observaverit.
Publicas hæc virtutes domesticis uberrime cumulavit,
Maritus et pater amantissimus,
Et a conjuge, liberisque impense dilectus,
Qui, ne deesset etiam mortuo pietatis suæ testimonium,
Hoc marmor ei inærentes posuerunt.

HOOPER.

H O O P E R.

GEORGE HOOPER, the twelfth Dean, (y) Son of George Hooper, Gent. was born at Grimley in the County of Worcester November 18, 1640. He was first admitted at St. (z) Paul's School, afterwards at Westminster, whence he was elected to Christ Church Oxford in 1657. In the University he distinguished himself as a most accomplished Scholar; directing his studies with success not only to Philosophy, Mathematics, the Greek and Roman Antiquity, but to the more difficult attainments of (a) Eastern Learning, in the pursuit of which he was assisted by that eminent Orientalist, Dr. (b) Pocock.

(y) GENERAL DICTIONARY, Article GEORGE HOOPER.
(z) Rawlinson's MSS. Bodleian Library. (a) Gen. Dict.

(b) Edward Pocock D. D. a native of Oxford, Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. in that University, afterward Rector of Childrey in the County of Berks, the first Laudian Professor of Arabic, and in 1648 nominated by the King Hebrew Professor, and consequently Canon of the sixth Stall in Christ Church, which he exchanged for the fourth Stall, from which he was ejected in 1651, but restored in 1660 to the Professorship, and sixth Canonry. He died in 1691, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral. He had made two voyages to the East, and had acquired a perfect

Of the Arabic language he afterward made great (c) use in explaining the obscurer passages of the Old Testament. He took the degree of B. A. in January 1660-1, and that of M. A. in December 1663. In 1672 he became Chaplain to Dr. (d) Morley, Bishop of Winchester, who soon after collated him to the (e) Rectory of Havant in the County of Hants; the situation of which being unhealthy, he resigned it for the Rectory of East-Woodhay in the same County. In July 1673 he took the degree of B. D. and not long afterwards be-

fect knowledge of the Arabic tongue, which he spoke with fluency and propriety. He translated several books out of the Arabic. He was well acquainted with several other Eastern languages. His skill in sacred criticism was evinced by his Commentaries on Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel. His publishing the four Epistles, which were wanting to a complete Edition of the New Testament in the Syriac language, procured him an early reputation at home and abroad.

(c) Gen. Diſt.

(d) George Morley D. D. was educated at Westminster School, and thence passed to Christ Church, Oxford, afterward Rector of Hartfield in Suffex, Chaplain to Charles I. Rector of Mildenhall, Wilts, by exchange for Hartfield; Canon of Christ Church, 1641, the first year's profits of which he gave to the King towards the support of his war. From his preferments he was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors. After the murder of Charles he went into voluntary exile. In 1660 he was made Dean of Christ Church, and in the same year Bishop of Worcester, whence he was translated to Winchester in 1662. He died in 1694, aged 86, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral, where there is an inscription over him, made by himself in the 80th year of his age. He was an eminent controversial writer, a polite scholar, and a man of public spirit.

(e) Gen. Diſt.

came

came Chaplain to Archbishop (f) Sheldon ; Morley having consented, at the particular request of the Primate, to part with his services. In 1675 the (g) Archbishop collated him to the Rectory of Lambeth, and in 1677 to an option, the Precentorship of Exeter ; in which Church he became also a Canon Residentiary. In the same year he took the degree of D. D.

He was about this time appointed (h) Almoner to the Princess of Orange, and waited on her Royal Highness in Holland, where he regulated her Chapel according to the Usage of the Church of England. After one year's attendance, he came back to this country, and was married to (i) Abigail the daughter of Richard Guildford, Gent. He then returned, as he had promised, to Holland ; where he continued, however, not more than (k) eight months,

(f) Gilbert Sheldon D. D. a most munificent and liberal Prelate, had been Prebendary of Gloucester, Vicar of Hackney, Middlesex, Rector of Ickford, Bucks, and of Newington, Oxon. Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles I. afterwards Clerk of his Closet. Warden of All Soul's Coll. Ox. 1635, but elected by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1648, restored in 1660, but soon resigned it, being made Bishop of London in that year. In 1663 he was translated to Canterbury. He died in 1677. [See Biog. Brit. Article Sheldon.]

(g) Gen. Diçt. (h) Ibid. (i) Monument of his Wife.
(k) Gen. Diçt.

having

having obtained the Princess's permission to come home.

On the death of Dr. (l) Allestree, which happened in January 1680-1, he is (m) said to have been offered the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford. But Dr. Allestree, finding his health impaired by his attention to that office, had resigned it in 1679, and had timely (n) secured the succession in it for his friend Dr. Jane, whom he had the satisfaction to see admitted to the Chair (o) May 19, 1680. Dr. Jane was then Canon of the *fifth* Stall in Christ Church Cathedral, which indeed was the regular Canonry annexed to the Professorship, although Dr. Allestree had held it with the (p) *eighth*, on account of the preference which he gave to the lodgings.

But about the year 1680, Dr. Hooper was appointed (q) Chaplain to Charles II.

(l) Richard Allestree D. D. Student of Christ Church Oxford in 1636. He took up arms, with other Students, in the King's cause in 1641. Soon after the Restoration he was made Canon of Christ Church, and in 1663 Regius Professor of Divinity. In 1665 he was made Provost of Eton College. He died in January 1680-1, aged 60. He was a learned, amiable, and exemplary Divine. [See his Life by Dr. Fell, prefixed to his Sermons, printed at Oxford 1684.]

(m) Gen. Dict. (n) Dr. Fell's Life of Allestree. (o) Le Neve's Fasti, 472. (p) Brown Willis's Survey of Christ Church Cathedral, 458. (q) Gen. Dict.

In 1685, by the command of James II. he (r) attended the Duke of Monmouth on the evening previous to his execution ; with whom he had much free conversation. The following morning, that unhappy Nobleman assured him “ he had made his peace “ with God :” the nature and foundation of which persuasion Dr. Hooper solemnly entreated him to consider well, and then waited on him in his last moments.

Soon after the Government was settled upon William and Mary, he became Chaplain to their Majesties. And on the promotion of Dr. Sharp, her Majesty (during the absence of the King, then in Holland) advanced him to the Deanery of Canterbury ; a favour which he had neither solicited, nor (s) expected : and he was installed July 11, 1691. With a disinterestedness not common, he now proposed to resign either of his Livings, but the Queen observed, that (t) “ *though the King and she* “ *never gave two livings to one man, yet they* “ *never took them away ;*” and ordered him to keep both. However, he resigned the Rectory of Woodhay.

(r) Gen. Dict. (s) Ibid. (t) Ibid.

In 1698 the Prince and Princess of Denmark were desirous that he should be Preceptor to their Son, the Duke of Gloucester. But to this service, the (u) King thought proper to appoint Bishop (w) Burnet.

In February 1700-1 he was chosen (x) Prolocutor to the Lower House of Convocation. In December following, when a new Convocation was summoned to meet, in concurrence with the new Parliament, he could not, however, be prevailed on to (y) re-accept the office. In 1701 also he (z) declined the Primacy of Ireland, which had been offered to him by the Earl of Rochester, then Lord Lieutenant.

In the famous Dispute concerning the *Rights of Convocation*, which had now commenced, he joined with those who defended the Independence of the Lower

(u) Gen. Dict.

(w) Gilbert Burnet D. D. a native of Edinburgh, had been Professor of Divinity in Glasgow. Sir Harbottle Grimston appointed him Preacher at the Rolls Chapel. King William advanced him to the See of Sarum, and he was consecrated March 31, 1689. He died in 1715 aged 72, and was buried in St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, London. His excellent Work, the "History of the Reformation," will perpetuate his Name.

(x) Atterbury's Epist. Correspondence, vol. iii, 24. (y) Ibid. 59. (z) G. n. Dict.

House. He drew up a “ (a) *Narrative of the Proceedings of that House, relating to Prorogations and Adjournments, from February 10, 1700, to June 1701.*” Publications in reply were not wanting; one of which, by Dr. Gibson, entitled “ *A Short State of some present Questions in Convocation, particularly of the Right to continue or prorogue, &c.*” he answered in a Pamphlet, called, “ *A (b) Summary Defence of the Lower House of Convocation, particularly concerning Adjournments, 1703 ;*” and Dr. Gibson rejoined in “ *(c) Marks of a defenceless cause, &c.*”

In May 1703 Dr. (d) Jones, Bishop of St. Asaph, died; and Dean Hooper, (e) contrary to his inclination, was soon afterward nominated to that See by Queen Anne. He was consecrated October 31, and was succeeded in the Rectory of Lam-

(a) See Article Francis Atterbury, *Biographia Britannica*, note I. (b) *Ibid.*

(c) This Pamphlet is attributed, by mistake, in the *Gen. Dict.* to Hooper. It certainly was Gibson's (afterwards Bishop of London.) See note I, Article F. Atterbury, *Biog. Brit.* and Atterbury's *Epist. Correspondence*, vol. i i, 99.

(d) Edward Jones D. D. was educated at Westminster School, whence he was elected to Trinity Coll. Cambridge, afterwards Dean of Lismore in Ireland, and Bishop of Cloyne, whence he was translated to the See of St. Asaph in 1692. He died in May 1703, and was buried in the Church of St. Margaret Westminster.

(e) *Gen. Dict.*

beth by Dr. (f) Gibson. His other preferments he retained with this Bishopric, in which, indeed, he continued but a few months: and, on that account, he generously (g) refused the usual (h) Mortuaries or Pensions, then so great a burden to the Clergy of Wales, saying, “ (i) *they should never pay so dear for the sight of him.*” In March following he was translated to the See of Bath and Wells, vacant by the death of Dr. (k) Kidder; the removal to which

(f) Edmund Gibson, D. D. a very eminent Divine, was of Queen's College Oxford, a native of Bampton in Westmoreland, succeeded Dr. Hooper in the Rectory of Lambeth, was also Precentor, and Canon Residentiary of Chichester, Archdeacon of Surry, and in 1715 Bishop of Lincoln, whence he was translated to the See of London in 1723. He died in 1748.

(g) Gen. Diſt.

(h) These Mortuaries were at length abolished by means of Bishop Fleetwood, who procured in 1712 an Act of Parliament for that purpose, and obtained a good Living to be annexed to the Bishopric in lieu of them. From an account exhibited in Queen Elizabeth's time, the following were the Customary Mortuaries, due to the Bishop of St. Asaph, on the Decease of every Clergyman beneficed in that Diocese. [See B. Willis's St. Asaph, 280.]

Imprimis, His best Gelding, Horse, or Mare.

Item, His best Gown.

Item, His best Cloak.

Item, His best Coat, Jerkin, Doublet, and Breeches.

Item, His Hose, or Nether-Stockings, Shoes, and Garters.

Item, His Waistcoat.

Item, His Hat and Capp.

Item, His Faulchion.

Item, His best Book.

Item, His Surplice.

Item, His Purse and Girdell.

Item, His Knife and Gloves.

Item, His Signet, or Ring of Gold.

(i) Gen. Diſt.

(k) Richard Kidder D. D. had been of Emanuel Coll. Cambridge, Vicar of Stanground, Huntingdonshire, Rector of Raine,

Essex,

he had not only requested to decline, but had solicited the Queen to reinstate Dr. Ken in that Bishopric, of which he had been deprived at the Revolution. This her Majesty readily (l) granted: but Dr. Ken was as strenuous in his own refusal, as in his entreaties to Hooper to accept it. Bishop Hooper now relinquished the Deanery, but wished to have retained the Precentorship of Exeter in *Commendam*, solely for the use of the modest and conscientious Dr. Ken. But this was not agreeable to Dr. (m) Trelawney, the Bishop of Exeter. His intention, however, was supplied by the bounty of the Queen, who conferred an annual (n) pension of 200*l.* on the deprived Prelate: and Dr. Jane succeeded to the Precentorship of Exeter.

In 1705 Bishop Hooper rendered himself conspicuous in the Debate on the *Danger of*

Ellex, Rector of St. Martin's Outwich, London, Prebendary of Norwich 1681, Dean of Peterborough 1689, and Bishop of Bath and Wells 1691. He was killed in his bed, by the fall of a stack of chimneys, in his palace at Wells, November 27, 1703. The world has been greatly benefited by his excellent writings.

(l) Gen. Dict.

(m) Sir Jonathan Trelawney D. D. was educated at Westminster School, went thence to Christ Church Oxon in 1668, and in the following year was made student. In 1685 he was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, from which he was translated to Exeter in 1689, and thence to Winchester in 1707. He died in 1721.

(n) Gen. Dict.

the Church ; for, with many other well-meaning persons, he apprehended the Danger to be more than imaginary. His observation was candid : he complained (with justice) of that invidious distinction, which the terms (o) *High-Church* and *Low-Church* occasioned, and of that enmity which they tended to produce. In the Debate in 1706 concerning the *Union between England and Scotland*, his speech also was remarkable : he (p) “ was altogether” he said, “ against
 “ this Union, though he could wish with
 “ all his heart it had been compleated an
 “ hundred years ago ; because all the fer-
 “ ment and discord which now were likely
 “ to ensue upon it, would by this time,
 “ have had their course : That he could no
 “ better compare it, than to the mixing
 “ together strong liquors, of a contrary na-
 “ ture, in one and the same vessel, which
 “ would go nigh being burst asunder by
 “ their furious fermentation : that their
 “ Bench was always reckoned the *Dead*
 “ *Weight of the House* ; but that the Sixteen
 “ *Scotch Peers* being admitted to sit therein,
 “ would more effectually be so ; especially

(o) Boyer's Hist. of Q. Anne, 213. (p) Ibid, 281.

“ in any future Debates relating to the
 “ Church ; towards which they could no
 “ ways be supposed to be well-affected.”—
 In 1709-10, when the Articles of Sache-
 verell's Impeachment were debated, he
 (q) endeavoured to excuse that Divine,
 and entered his Protest against the Vote,
 which he could not prevent.

But whatever were his political opi-
 nions, his prudent, courteous, and liberal
 behaviour in his Diocese secured the esteem
 (r) both of Laity and Clergy. To the
 latter he was a faithful friend. For, while
 he (s) confined his preferments to those of
 his own Diocese, his disposal of them was
 judicious and disinterested. The modest
 were often dignified without any expecta-
 tion, and the diligent were always ad-
 vanced without the least sollicitation. His
 regulation also in official proceedings was
 so conspicuous, that “ (t) no tedious for-
 “ malities protracted business, no imperious
 “ officers insulted the Clergy.”

The regard, which he experienced, in-
 separably attached him to this Diocese.
 And it is (u) said, that he could not be

(q) Boyer's Hist of Q. Anne, 433. (r) Gen. Dict. (s) Dr.
 Coney's Account of Bishop Hooper, at the end of the Doctor's
 twenty-five Sermons, printed in 1736. (t) Ibid. (u) Gen. Dict.

prevailed on to accept the See of London, on the death of Dr. (w) Compton, nor that of York, on the death of Dr. (x) Sharp.

Having presided over the See of Bath and Wells twenty-four years, and six months, and having attained to the great age of 87, he died at Barkley in Somersetshire, whither he sometimes retired, (y) on the 6th of September 1721. His remains were interred in the Cathedral of Wells.

It had been observed of this Prelate by the celebrated Dr. Busby, “ (z) That he
“ was the best Scholar, the finest Gentle-
“ man, and would make the compleatest
“ Bishop that ever was educated at West-
“ minster School.” Dr. (a) Coney, who

(w) This amiable Prelate, Dr. Henry Compton, had been educated at Queen’s Coll. Oxford; but after the Restoration, became a Cornet of Horse; afterwards took orders, was Canon of Christ Church, Oxon, Master of St. Cross, Bishop of Oxford in 1674, and in 1675 Bishop of London. He died in 1713, aged 81. Not long before the Revolution he appeared in arms at Nottingham, and declared his readiness to fight for the Prince of Orange. His defence of the Church in the Reign of James, had procured him the title, by way of eminence, of “ The Protestant Bishop.” He was allowed, says Mr. Grainger, to be much a Gentleman, and no less a Christian. He was a great benefactor to the Church.

(x) Probably the proposal of York might have been made to Bishop Hooper, on the declining health of the Archbishop: as Dr. Sharp, not long before his death, is said to have procured Sir W. Dawes for his Successor.

(y) Gen. Dict.. (z) Coney’s Account.

(a) Thomas Coney D. D. of University Coll. Oxford, was Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Bath, and Chedzoy in the County of Somerset. His “ Sermons” are written with remarkable spirit. The celebrated Discourse which he delivered before the University of Oxford, upon Aft Sunday 1710, challenges particular attention.

knew

knew the Bishop well, has elegantly proved this testimony to have been verified in each respect.—Yet the “Historian of his own Times” has observed with a bitterness, which the prejudice of party alone could dictate, that “the (b) Prolocutor (Dr. “Hooper) was a man of learning and good “conduct *hitherto* ;” but “he was *reserved*, “*crafty*, and *ambitious* : his Deanery had “not softened him, for he thought he deserved to be raised higher.” Let us review the conduct of Hooper. He had been promoted to the Deanery without the least expectation, and he had relinquished preferment, even when desired to retain it. The See of St. Asaph was, afterwards, urged to his acceptance : “(c) *That* sought “him, and not *be* it.” The translation to Bath and Wells he would have declined, in favour of his friend ; and he had before refused Archbishopal Dignity. If such conduct betrays a disposition *crafty* or *ambitious*, then indeed was Hooper “the most offending soul alive” !—Nor can it but be lamented, that the learned (d) Atterbury also

(b) Burnet's Hist. of his own Times, vol. ii, 282. (c) Atterbury's Epist. Correspondence, vol, iii, 97.

(d) Francis Atterbury D. D. was educated at Westminster School, and thence elected to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1680.

should have dipped his pen in gall, when he charges Bishop Hooper with (e) "*rapacious dealing*." For had his conduct been ever influenced by "*rapacious*" motives, so foul a blot would hardly have escaped *general* observation. A Prelate thus stigmatized, would have experienced the contempt, rather than the esteem of his Clergy. But he was their (f) delight while living, and the constant theme of their grateful remembrance after his decease. His character indeed will continue to command respect and reverence, till the value of Learning and Religion is forgotten, or despised.

The following well-known, and splendid proofs of his extensive erudition, were collected into one volume, and published at Oxford in 1757, with a Preface by Dr. (g) Hunt: "*The Church of England free*

Chaplain to K. William, and Q. Mary, and afterwards to Q. Anne Archdeacon of Totness in 1700. Dean of Carlisle in 1704, and soon after Canon Residentiary of Exeter, and Preacher at the Rolls Chapel. Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1711. In 1713 he was advanced to the Bishopric of Rochester, and Deanery of Westminster. In 1722, being committed to the Tower on suspicion of treason, a bill to inflict pains and penalties on him passed in May 1723. He left this kingdom in June following. This distinguished Scholar died at Paris in February 1731 2. His body was brought to England, and buried in Westminster Abbey.

(e) Atterbury's Epist. Correspondence, vol. iii, 172. (f) Dr. Hunt's Preface to the Bishop's Works, in 1757.

(g) Thomas Hunt D. D. a very learned Divine, had taken the degree of M. A. at Hart Hall Oxford in 1721, was one of the first foundation

“ *from the Imputation of Popery* ;” written at the request of Dr. Compton Bishop of London, about the year 1682 ; re-printed by Bishop Hooper in 1716, and given to his Clergy at his triennial visitation, the year following.

“ *A fair and methodical Discussion of the first and great Controversy, between the Church of England and Church of Rome, concerning the infallible Guide : in three discourses* :” the two first of which were licensed in 1687, but the last was never printed.

“ *A calculation of the Credibility of Human Testimony* :” printed in the Philosophical Transactions, 1699.

“ *A discourse concerning Lent, in two Parts.*”

“ *De Valentinianorum Hæresi Conjecturæ, quibus illius Origo ex Ægyptiacâ Theologiâ delucitur.*”

“ *Emendationes et observationes ad Tertuliani adversus Valentinianos Tractatum.*”

foundation Fellows at Hertford College in 1740, at which time he was London Professor of Arabic. In 1743 he took the degree of B. D. and in 1744 that of D. D. In 1747 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, and consequently Canon of the fifth Stall in Christ Church Cathedral. He was also Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. He died in 1774, aged 78, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral.

N 4

“ *An*

Hebrew

“ *An Enquiry into the State of the ancient Measures.*”

“ *In Benedictionem Patriarchæ Jacobi, Gen. 49. Conjecturæ.*” This had been published by Dr. Hunt, with a Preface and Notes, collected out of the Arabic MSS. in the Bodleian Library, soon after the Bishop's death, according to directions he had received from the Bishop. Only 100 Copies were printed.

“ *Eight Occasional Sermons :*” the stile of which is easy, and often animated. Perhaps few discourses can be found more interesting and judicious, than that on the Text “ If our heart condemn us, God is greater than our heart.”

In the Cathedral of Wells a Marble Monument with an Inscription is erected to the memory of this excellent Bishop ; and adjoining to it, is a Monument with an inscription to the memory of his wife, which, as it affords much information relating to his family, it may not be improper to subjoin. The Inscription on the Bishop's Monument is as follows :

In hoc Sacratio cineres suos requiescere voluit
Reverendus admodum Præsul
GEORGIUS HOOPERUS, S. T. P.
Magnum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Decus,

Scientias

Scientias quippe maximè reconditas,
 Mathesin universam,
 Antiquitates patrias exterasque
 Linguas poenè omnes, quotquot aut Oriens protulit aut Occidens,
 Jus Civile, Municipale, Canonicum,
 Elegantiorum Literarum venustate temperaverat :
 Theologium vero
 Assiduâ sacri Codicis et primævorum Patrum lætione,
 Quasi alias omnes Scientias ignorare maluisset,
 Totam penitus hauserat,
 Saniorem hæc dubie amplexus.
 Summo tamen Eruditionis amore semper incensus
 Non ita Studiis se totum tradidit,
 Ut arduis Negotiis impar,
 Aut Hominum ignarus,
 Aut difficilis, inconcinnus, asper evaderet ;
 Inerat enim illi
 Comitatus Aulis Principum dignâ
 Christiana Simplicitas condita ;
 Ingenium non ad Literas magis
 Quàm ad res agendas habile et versatile,
 Mira in conciliandis sibi Hominibus Solertia,
 Sed Animarum Saluti unicè intenta.
 Ita cum Artes Doctrinæque longe distitas conjungeret,
 Summisque Honoribus par
 Nullum unquam ambiret ;
 Aditum sibi ad Famam eximiam
 Ad primarios tam in Republicâ, quam Ecclesiâ Viros,
 Ad Reginarum denique pientissimarum
 Mariæ, et Annæ, Patrocinium
 Virtute solâ patefecit ;
 Itaque ab illâ, Decanatu Cantuariensi
 Ab hac, Insulâ primo Sanct. Asaphensi
 Deinde Bathono Wellensi ornatus est.
 Quo in munere amplissimo
 Cum Gregi suo fideliter invigilaret,
 Inopes occulto plerumque Munificentie fonte,
 Sed perenni, ubere, late fluenti reficeret ;
 Presbyteros suos Indulgentiâ paternâ foveret,
 Impigerrimos quosque etiam Rurj latentes

In Lucem et Splendorem nec opinantes evocaret ;
 Bonorum omnium Amorem et Observantiam meruit,
 Posteris Morum Exemplar pulcherrimum reliquit.

Oblit VI Septembris, A. D. MDCCXXVII.

Ætatis LXXXVII.

That to the Memory of his Wife is as follows: (h)

In Hope of a blessed Resurrection
 Near this place rests the body of

ABIGAIL,

Daughter of RICHARD GUILFORD, Gent. and

Wife of Dr. GEORGE HOOPER,

Late Lord Bishop of this Diocese,

With whom she lived 46 years, and had by him nine children ;

Of which two sons and five daughters dying young,

Were buried in the church of

Lambeth in Surrey.

She died September 24, 1726, in the

71st year of her age.

Near her

Lies the body of REBECCA, her youngest daughter,

Who died June 4, 1716,

In her 21st year.

As does also,

The body of CHARLES GUILFORD, her brother,

Who died in April, 1707, in

the 42d year of his age.

ABIGAIL PROWSE,

Fourth daughter, and only surviving child

Of the above-mentioned

GEORGE Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells,

And ABIGAIL his wife,

Humbly dedicates this monument to the

Pious memory of

Her most beloved and excellent mother and sister,

And in

Grateful remembrance of her very affectionate uncle

In the year of our Lord

1728.

(h) See Gent. Mag. Feb. 1792.

STANHOPE.

STANHOPE.

GEORGE STANHOPF, the thirteenth Dean, Son of the Rev. Thomas Stanhope, was (i) born March 5, 1659-60 at Hertishorn in the County of Derby; of which parish his father was Rector, as well as Vicar of St. Margaret in the Town of Leicester, and (k) Chaplain to the Earls of Chesterfield and Clare. His mother, whose name was Allestree, was of an ancient family in the County of Derby. His Grandfather Dr. George Stanhope, Precentor of York, and Rector of Wheldrake in that County, was one of those persecuted Ecclesiastics who, for their loyalty to Charles I. experienced the greatest distress: he was dispossessed of his preferments, and (as

(i) Bowyer's Anecdotes, 498.

(k) He was of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and in 1669 he was installed Prebendary of Sutton cum Bucks in the Church of Lincoln, but without deriving any advantage from it. For that Prebend, which was the best endowed in the Cathedral, was surrendered to the Crown by Dr. Cox (afterward Bishop of Ely) in 1547: and though some defect in the surrender was alledged, yet three persons after him enjoyed only "*magni nominis umbram*;" they could not justify their claims. The last of these was Mr. Stanhope. He died in 1644 or 1675. [See B. Willis's Survey of Lincoln Cathedral.]

Dean

Dean Stanhope (l) told Mr. Walker himself) was driven to the doors with eleven children, and died in 1644.

The Dean received the first rudiments of education at the School of (m) Uppingham in the County of Rutland, whence he was removed to that of Leicester, and again to that of Eton ; from which he was elected on the Foundation at King's College in 1677, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1681, and that of M. A. in 1685.

In his youth he had displayed the most promising abilities ; and at the University he enriched his mind with that valuable stock of learning, which he afterwards so judiciously employed. Of the French, as well as of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, he (n) acquired a critical knowledge.

Having entered into holy orders, he did not immediately leave the University, but officiated at the Church of Quoi near Cambridge ; and in (o) 1688 was Vice-Proc-tor of the University. In that year he was

(l) Walker's *Suff. of the Clergy*, part ii, 83. (m) Bowyer's *Anecdotes*, 7. (n) Hutton's *Account of Dr. Stanhope*, prefixed to Bishop Andrews's *Devotions*, printed in 1730. (o) Bowyer's *Anecdotes*.

preferred to the Rectory of (p) Tewling in the County of Hertford; and in the following, to the Vicarage of (q) Lewisham in the County of Kent. The latter benefice he owed to the kindness of Lord Dartmouth, to whom he was Chaplain, and to whose Son he had been Tutor. He was soon after appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to King William and Queen Mary; and he enjoyed the same honour under Queen Anne.

July the 5th 1697 he took the degree of D. D. the exercises for which he performed publicly, and with great (r) applause. On the preceding Sunday he preached the Commencement Sermon, in which he stated the Perfection and argued the Sufficiency of Scripture. The close of this Discourse furnishes an eminent proof of that expressive stile, so peculiar indeed to all his writings. "O welcome therefore," (says the Preacher, having summed up his unanswerable arguments) "O welcome
 " therefore, Holy Religion, to us dark
 " wretched Mortals! Welcome, thou
 " Blest, thou Powerful Book: Pure and

(p) Hutton's Account. (q) Bowyer. (r) Ibid.

" Clear,

“ Clear, as the Place from whence thou
 “ comest ; and Wise and Good, like Him,
 “ whose Spirit formed thee. And may
 “ (my Christian Brethren) may this be
 “ ever First and Best in our esteem ; most
 “ in our Thoughts, our Studies, and De-
 “ fires : may This be writ entire, and fairly
 “ copied, not in our Memories only, but
 “ our Hearts, and thence shine Bright in
 “ all our Conversation. And Reason good
 “ there is, why this Divine Volume should
 “ have the choicest of all our Labours ; for
 “ this will sanctify our other Studies, en-
 “ large our Understandings, refine and exalt
 “ our Souls, and teach us not only to ex-
 “ cel others, but daily to excel ourselves.
 “ This is the only exception to the Preach-
 “ er’s character, *In much of all other Know-*
 “ *ledge, there is much Sorrow*, but This
 “ makes us Wise with Pleasure and Safety ;
 “ not only wiser for this world, than the
 “ rest of our Learning can, but which is
 “ best of all, and a Prerogative peculiar to
 “ itself alone, This makes us wise for Hea-
 “ ven, and to Salvation.”(s)

(s) See the Sermon published with eleven others in 1727. The Text is 2 Tim. iii. 16. 17.

In 1701 he was appointed Preacher at the Lecture founded by the Hon.^{ble} Mr. Boyle, when he acquitted himself as an admirable Defender of that cause, which the Benefactor intended to promote, by asserting, in Sixteen Sermons, “ *The Truth and Excellency of the Christian Religion against Jews, Infidels, and Heretics.*”(t)

In 1703 he was presented to the Vicarage of (u) Deptford in the County of Kent, when he relinquished the Rectory of Tewing, and held Lewisham and Deptford by dispensation. In this year also he was promoted, on the translation of Bishop Hooper to the See of Bath and Wells, to the Deanery of Canterbury; in which he was installed March (w) 23, 1703-4. He was now also Tuesday Lecturer at the Church of St. Laurence Jury; in which appointment, as well as in the Deanery, he was no mean successor to Tillotson and Sharp. The Lecture, indeed, had long been supplied by eminent Divines; and was reputed a post of (x) honour, rather than of profit. He continued to maintain

(t) Preached in 1701, 1702, and published in 1706. (u) Bowyer. (w) Church Reg. (x) Preface to Mofs's Sermons.

its reputation, and to advance his own, till the year (y) 1708; when he resigned the office, and was succeeded by Dr. (z) Mofs.

At the Convocation of the Clergy in October 1705, he preached the Latin (a) Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was at the same time proposed, with (b) Dr. Binckes, to fill the Prolocutor's Chair: but the Majority (c) declared for the latter. In February 1713-14, however, he was (d) elected to that office, and was twice afterwards re-chosen. In 1717 the fierce spirit of Controversy once more raged in Convocation; and he checked the Bangorian

(y) Preface to Mofs's Sermons.

(z) Robert Mofs D. D. was of Bennet Coll. Cambridge, and in 1698 Preacher at Gray's Inn, in the year following Assistant Preacher at St. James's Westminster. In 1712 he became Dean of Ely; and in 1714 he was presented to the Rectory of Gellston in the County of Herts. He died in 1729, and was buried in Ely Cathedral. He was a man of distinguished learning, and of an open and generous disposition. He had been Chaplain to K. William, Q. Anne, and K. George I. [See his Life, prefixed to his Sermons, published in 1736.]

(a) *Concio ad Clerum*, published in 1706. The text is James iii. 17.

(b) William Binckes D. D. was of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, Vicar of Lemington, in the County of Warwick, Prebendary of Naffington in the Church of Lincoln in 1681, Prebendary of Dasset Parva in the Church of Litchheld in 1697, and in 1703 Dean of the same Church. He died in 1712, and was buried at Lemington. He rendered himself conspicuous by a Sermon which he preached January 30, 1702, in which he paralleled the sufferings of Charles I. with those of Christ, but gave the preference in point of right, character, and station to the former. (See Smollett's Hist. of Eng.) It was censured by the House of Lords.

(c) Boyer's Hist. of Q. Anne, 225. (d) Ibid. 666.

Champion,

Champion, Archdeacon (c) Tenison, in his observations, by (f) reading the Schedule of Prorogation. The Archdeacon, however, not content only to protest against the Proceedings of the House, (g) entered into a Controversy with the Prolocutor himself.

In the following year a (h) correspondence commenced between the Dean, and his Diocesan Bishop Atterbury, on the increasing neglect of public Baptisms; from which it appears, that Stanhope had "long discouraged private Baptisms," and that the Prelate expressed himself obliged to him for his attention in this respect, as also for his constant choice of worthy Curates.

The life of Stanhope is best known by his literary labours, And while his abilities distinguished him as an excellent Scholar, and a judicious critic, they were more especially exerted to the sublimest purposes. His study, to use his own words,

(c) Edward Tenison D. D. of Bennet Coll. Cambridge, Rector of Witterham in Kent, afterwards of Sundridge and of Chidingstone, Prebendary of Tarvin in Litchfield Cathedral, became Archdeacon of Carmarthen in 1708: in which year he had been collated by his kinsman Archbishop Tenison to a Prebend of Canterbury. In 1730 he went out as first Chaplain to the Duke of Dorset, then appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the following year was made Bishop of Offory. He died at Dublin in 1735, aged 62. See Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 400 et seq.

(f) Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 403. (g) Ibid. (h) See Atterbury's Epist. Correspondence, vol. i, 48 et seq.

" was

“ was the persuading men to the diligent
 “ and constant practice of religion, by en-
 “ deavouring to draw them off from such
 “ courses and opinions, as seemed more
 “ especially to obstruct or discourage it.”

He published *Twenty-one Single Sermons*, between the years 1692, and 1724, many of which had been delivered before public bodies, and for the service of public charities.

A translation of *Thomas a Kempis* in 1696.

A translation of the *Sieur de (i) Charron's three Books of Wisdom*, with an Account of the Author, 1697; and in the same year, *M. Antoninus Imperator de Rebus suis*, cum annot. select. D'Acerii et Vitâ M. Antonini.

Epietetus's Morals, with Simplicius's Commentary, and the Life of Epietetus, 1700: and in the same year a volume of *Fifteen Sermons*.

(i) This treatise has been loudly blamed for its freedom by many writers of France, and particularly by Garasse the Jesuit. Our Stanhope, though esteemed an orthodox Divine, translated it. Bayle has remarked in opposition to these censurers, that of an hundred thousand readers, there are hardly three to be found in any age, who are well qualified to judge of a book, wherein the ideas of an exact and metaphysical reasoning are set in opposition to the most common opinions.” [Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, vol. 2d. 133.]

A Para-

A Paraphrase and Comment upon the Epistles and Gospels, in 4 vols. 1705. This work would alone be sufficient to perpetuate his piety and learning; a work, in which instruction is recommended with exhortations the most affectionate, and enforced with arguments the most irrefragable.

Roche foucault's Maxims, 1706; in the same year, the Sermons he preached at Boyle's Lecture, were published.

Parsons's Christian Directory, 1716.

St. Augustine's Meditations, 1720. In this translation, as well as in that of *Bishop Andrews's Prayers*, it may be seen how judiciously he could preserve, if not improve, the sense of his Authors, without the closeness of a literal version.

The Grounds and Principles of the Christian Religion, translated from the French of Oftervald.

Lastly, *Twelve Sermons on several Occasions*, 1727. (i)

And while he thus benefited Mankind, as a writer, he was no less edifying as a preacher. To a plain and clear stile he added the most becoming action. There are those who yet remember the force of his oratory, and the gracefulness of his

(i) Two of these had been published singly before.

person. His manner was peculiarly his own. A judicious Critic has observed that the Dean's "(k) thoughts and reasoning are bright and solid ; his style " just both for the purity of language and " for strength and beauty of expression ; " but the periods are formed in so peculiar " an order of the words, that it was an observation, *No body could pronounce them " with the same Grace and Advantage as himself.*"

After having lived an Example, even from his Youth upwards, of cheerful and unaffected Piety, he died, universally lamented, at Bath, March 18, 1727-8, aged 68.

His mild and friendly temper rendered him the delight of all. To the misfortunes of others he was remarkably (l) attentive, and that concern which he expressed, conveyed at once consolation to the heart, and

(k) Felton's Dissertation on reading the Classics, 5th Edit. 184.

(l) See Bowyer's Anecdotes, p. 8, and p. 30 ; particularly the former page, where there is a letter from the Dean, that displays great sensibility, to old Mr. Bowyer, on the loss which he had suffered by fire. On this occasion the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury subscribed thirty pounds towards his relief. The learned Son of Mr. Bowyer who, as well as his Father, was a Printer, and who died in 1777, bequeathed " thirty pounds to the Dean and Chapter " of Canterbury in gratitude for the kindness of the worthy Dr. " Stanhope to his Father." The Sum has been appropriated to the purchase of Books, as the most lasting Monument of the Testator's Gratitude. [See Anec. of Bowyer, 437.

improvement

improvement to the understanding. His care as a Parish Priest, and as a Dean, was exemplary. That advice which he gave to others, was the rule of his own practice ; and let his advice never be forgotten by the dignified or the inferior Divine, “ *You will do well so to demean yourself in all the offices of your function, that people may think you are in very good earnest, and so to order your whole conversation, that they may be sure you are so.*” (m)

As he had been remarkable for the many good works which he did, while living, so he testified his charity in his last will. Among other benevolent Legacies, he (n) left the sum of 250l. to found an Exhibition for a King's Scholar of Canterbury School, to be nominated and chosen by the Dean, or Vice-Dean and Chapter : such Scholar continuing at some College in the University of Cambridge, and ceasing to enjoy the profits of the exhibition at the Michaelmas after commencing Master of Arts.

The merits of Dean Stanhope justly entitled him to the highest Order in the

(m) See an excellent original Letter from the Dean to a young Clergyman, in the Gent. Magazine for May, 1792.

(n) Gottling's Walk in and about Canterbury, 383.

Church. And it has been said (o)* that Queen Anne designed him for the See of Ely when it should become vacant ; though, it has been also supposed, that Dr. (p) Mofs would have succeeded to that Bishopric. The death of Dr. (q) Moore the Bishop, only the day before the decease of her Majesty, prevented the appointment of either.

The Dean had been twice married ; first to Olivia daughter of Charles Cotton of Beresford in the County of Stafford, Esq; by whom he had one son and five daughters : secondly, to Miss Parker, half-sister to Sir Charles Wager, who survived him, dying in 1730, aged about 54.

He was buried in the Church of Lewisham ; and within the rails of the Communion Table, on a grave-stone, is this Memorial,

Depositum GEORGII STANHOPE

S. T. P. DEC. CANT. et

Ecclesiæ hujus VICARII, 1728.

(o) Bowyer's Anec. 498. (p) Masters's C. C. C. C. 348.

(q) John Moore D. D. Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Rector of Blaby in the County of Leicester, and of St. Austin's and St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, Prebendary of Ely, in 1679, was made Bishop of Norwich in 1691, and translated to the See of Ely in 1707. He died July 31, 1714, aged 68 ; and was buried in Ely Cathedral, where a monument, with an inscription, is erected to his memory.

And another Monument, erected to his
Memory by his Widow, is thus inscribed :

In Memory

Of the very Revd GEORGE STANHOPE, D. D.

38 Years Vicar of this Place, and 26 of
the Neighbouring Church at DEPTFORD ;
Constituted Dean of CANTERBURY, A. D. 1703.

And thrice PROLOCUTOR of the Lower House
of Convocation.

Whose Piety was real and rational,
His Charity great and universal,
Fruitful in Acts of Mercy, and in all good Works :
His Learning was Elegant and Comprehensive,
His Conversation Polite and Delicate,
Grave without Preciseness, Facetious without Levity :

The good Christian, the solid Divine
and the fine Gentleman,

in him were happily united ;

Who, tho' amply qualified for the Highest
Honours of his Sacred Function,

Yet was content with only deserving them.

In his Pastoral Office a Pattern to his People,
And to all who shall succeed him in the Care of them.

His Discourses from the PULPIT

Were equally pleasing and profitable,

A beautiful Intermixture of the clearest Reasoning
with the purest Diction,

Attended with all the Graces of a just ELOCUTION ;

As his Works from the PRESS have spoke the Praises

Of his happy Genius ; his Love of God and Men ;

for which Generations to come

will bless his Memory.

He was born *March* the 5th. He died *March* the 18th 172⁸.

Aged 63 Years.

S Y D A L L.

ELIAS SYDALL, the fourteenth Dean, was a (r) native of Norwich, and the Son of a Glover in that City.

He was (s) admitted in April 1688 a Bible Clerk, on the foundation of Archbishop Parker at Bennet College Cambridge; where he took the degree of B. A. in 1691, and that of M. A. in 1695, in which year he was elected Fellow of the same Society. His acquisition of the Fellowship he (t) owed to Dr. Greene (u) who resigned in his favour, and to whom Dr. (w)

(r) Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 368. (s) Ibid. (t) Ibid. 177.

(u) Thomas Greene D. D. Fellow of Bennet, and Master in 1698, was domestic Chaplain to Archb. Tenison, by whom he was collated in 1695 to the Vicarage of Minster in the Isle of Thanet, in 1702 to the sixth Prebend in the Church of Canterbury, and in 1708 to the Rectory of Adisham in Kent, as also to the Archdeaconry of Canterbury. In 1716 he became Vicar of St Martin's in the Fields, Bishop of Norwich in 1721, and Bishop of Ely in 1723. He died in 1738, aged 80. [See Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C.]

(w) William Stanley D. D. elected Master in 1693, was Rector of Raine, Essex, afterwards of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-Street, London, and of Much-Hadham, Herts, Prebendary of St. Paul's in 1684, and Canon Residentiary in 1689, Archdeacon of London in 1691-2, and lastly Dean of St. Asaph in 1706. He was Nephew to Dr. Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph. He died in 1731, in the 85th year of his age. [See B. Willis's St. Asaph, and Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C.]

Stanley

Stanley Master of the College paid the compliment of recommending his Successor. He had been ordained in the preceding year.

Continuing to reside in the University he ~~he~~ was appointed Junior (x) Taxor in 1698. In the following year he (y) engaged in the duty of St. Benedict's Church in Cambridge, to which his College, as Impro priators, supplied the Minister. He relinquished it in 1702. For, having been appointed Chaplain to Archbishop Tenison, he was collated by him in (z) March 1701-2 to the Rectory of Biddenden in the County of Kent; which occasioned him to relinquish his Fellowship. This benefice, however, he resigned, on being presented by the same Patron in (a) June 1704 to the Rectory of Ivychurch in Romney Marsh. In 1705 he (b) obtained the degree of D. D.

In 1707 he received additional proofs of the Primate's regard, being collated by him in (c) June to the Rectory of Great Mongeham, (which he held by dispensation with Ivychurch) and in July to the

(x) Masters's C. C. C. C. (y) Ibid. (z) Register of Inductions. (a) Ibid. (b) Cam. Graduates. (c) Reg. of Induc.

fourth Prebend in the Church of Canterbury.

In 1710 he was chosen Proctor in Convocation for the Clergy of the Diocese ; and was (d) appointed one of the Joint-Committee of both Houses, who, in 1710-11, were ordered to prepare a “ Representation of the present State of Religion ;” the result of whose consultations was to be presented to the Queen. A Representation was accordingly drawn up, chiefly by the masterly pen of (e) Atterbury then Prolocutor, in which the excessive growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness was described and lamented. But this was considered by the Upper House as too declamatory, and (f) another more modest was prepared by their order. In the end, however, (g) neither of the Representations was presented.

In 1711 he was (h) appointed by Archbishop Tenison, to the Mastership of the Hospitals of St. John Northgate, and St. Nicholas Harbledown, near Canterbury :

(d) Masters's C. C. C. C. (e) See Article F. Atterbury, Biog. Brit. note Q. (f) Atterbury's Epist. Correspondence, vol. ii, 349, note. (g) Ibid. (h) Hist. of the Archiep. Hospitals in and near Canterbury.

to the duties of which office he faithfully attended till the year 1731, when he resigned it to Dr. Lynch, his Successor also in his Prebend, and in the Deanery.

In 1716 he was nominated (i) Chaplain to the King; and, on the death of Dr. Stanhope, he was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury, in which he was installed (k) April 26, 1728.

In 1731, on the translation of Bishop (l) Smalbroke to the See of Litchfield and Coventry, he was advanced to that of St. David's, and was consecrated at (m) Ely House in Holbourn on the 11th of April, by a Commission from the Archbishop of (n) Canterbury to the Bishops of (o) London, (p) Ely, and (q) Bangor. On this promotion, the Society, of which he had been a Member, sent him their Letters of

(i) Masters's C. C. C. C. (k) Church Reg.

(l) Richard Smalbroke D. D. Fellow of Mag. Coll. Oxford, obtained the Golden Prebend in the Church of Hereford in 1709, became Treasurer of Llandaff in 1712, which office, after he quitted it, was annexed by Act of Parliament to the See of Llandaff in lieu of Mortuaries. He was also Rector of Withington in the County of Gloucester, and Vicar of Lugwarden in the County of Hereford. In 1723 he was advanced to the Bishopric of St. David's, and in 1730 translated to Litchfield and Coventry. He died in 1749.

(m) Brown Willis's MS. Notes to Le Neve's Fasti, Bodleian Library. (n) Dr. Wake. (o) Dr. Gibson. (p) Dr. Green. (q) Dr. Sarlock, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and lastly of London.

(r) Congratulation. In November following, on the translation of Bishop (s) Wilcox to the See of Rochester, he was translated to that of (t) Gloucester. With both Bishoprics he retained the Deanery of Canterbury till his death, which happened on the 24th of December, 1733, in the 61st year of his age.

Bishop Sydall was much respected as a polite Scholar, and much beloved as a mild and diffident Man. Whiston in the "*Memoirs of his own Life and Writings*" has observed, that he was one of the (u) best Scholars he had examined for Holy Orders, while Chaplain to Bishop (w) Moore. Of his moderation also he has related an instance, which concerned himself: When the Convocation proceeded against him in 1711, Dr. Sydall objected to the severity which a Member of that Convocation, Mr. Needham, appeared to countenance; and said, "(x) What you are doing against

(r) Masters's C. C. C. C. 197.

(s) Joseph Wilcox D. D. Fellow of Mag. Coll. Oxford, was consecrated in 1721 Bishop of Gloucester, (while Fellow of the College) with which he held a Prebend of Westminster in Commendam. In 1731 he was translated to the See of Rochester, with which he obtained the Deanery of Westminster. He died in 1736.

(t) B. Willis's MS. Notes, ut supra. (u) Whiston's Mem. 287. (w) Then Bishop of Norwich, afterwards of Ely. (x) Whiston's Mem. 288.

" Mr.

“ Mr. Whiston is like the proceedings in
 “ the Inquisition.” Mr. Needham replied
 in these remarkable words, “ (y) That the
 “ Inquisition, indeed may do now and then
 “ an hard thing : but, for the main, they
 “ keep things *tight*.”—In his “ *Life of Dr.*
 “ *Clarke*” Whiston has represented Sydall
 as a (z) Favourer of the Arians. But the
 learned Professor was perhaps too eager to
 believe, that the Friend who respected his
 abilities, could not but coincide with his
 opinions.

Dr. Sydall published Six Sermons.

1. *A Sermon preached at the Consecration*
of (a) John Bishop of Landaff, 30 Jan. 1706.
2. *The true Use and Ends of Religious Fast-*
ing, with a brief account of the Original of
Lent, 1713.
3. *The reasonableness of rejoicing and giv-*
ing thanks for his Majesty's happy accession to
the throne ; on the Anniversary thereof, Aug.
1, 1715.
4. 5. *The true Protestant and Church of*
England Clergy Vindicated from the Imputa-

(y) Whiston's Mem. 288. (z) Whiston's Life of Clarke, 15.

(a) John Tyler D. D. of Braze Noté Coll. Oxford, who in 1683 obtained the Prebend of Bartonham in the Church of Hereford. He was Vicar of St. Peter's in Hereford. In 1692 he was made Dean of Hereford ; and in 1706 Bishop of Llandaff ; to which See he was a great Benefactor. He died in 1724.

tion of preaching up themselves ; in two discourses, the former preached at Tunbridge Wells in 1715, the latter at the Cathedral Church of Canterbury in 1716.

6. *The insupportable Yoke of Popery, considered and applied with regard to the Present Rebellion, preached also at the Cathedral, Nov. 5, 1715.* In this Discourse he made use of a proverbial expression, which some of his Hearers were *pleased* to (b) misunderstand ; as if he had affirmed that the *Pretender* would prove himself the *legitimate* Son of *James* ; when the discussion of *that* point was foreign to his purpose, and when he intended no more than to assert the exact resemblance that would mark the conduct of both. He cautions his Audience not to be deceived with the vain Assurance of Safety to Protestants under a Popish Prince : “ Remember,” says he, “ the
“ Promises and Performances of the Father
“ of him who now wants to rule over you.
“ And be ye assured, that whatever this
“ *Pretender* be in another respect, in *that*
“ of Promises and Performances he will
“ approve himself *his Father's own Son.*”

(c) See the Note at the End of this Sermon.

The

The Preacher, indeed, has displayed with so much manly zeal, the advantages which the Nation enjoyed under a Protestant Prince, and the miseries it must have suffered under a Popish Pretender, that an extract will not, perhaps, be thought uninteresting. “ If” says he, “ you are for
“ *False Doctrine, Superstition, and Idolatry;*
“ if you are for *Ignorance, implicit Faith,*
“ and *blind Obedience in Religion;* if you
“ are for an *Inquisition or Persecution on that*
“ Account; if you are for *Arbitrary Power*
“ and *Tyranny in Government,* and for *Slavery*
“ and *Poverty,* the necessary Consequences thereof; if you are for giving up
“ all that is or ought to be valuable to you,
“ both as *Men,* and as *Christians;* if you
“ are for undoing, at once, all that God
“ has been doing for us these 170 Years,
“ and defeating all the gracious *Deliverances*
“ he hath wrought for us since the
“ Reformation; if you desire to see that
“ *Church* which God’s own Right Hand
“ hath planted, and so wonderfully preserved
“ in these Kingdoms, pluck’d up
“ at last and destroyed; if you want to have
“ this Solemn Day of Thanksgiving for
“ our Deliverance from the *Yoke of Popery*
set

“ set aside, and changed for another, for
“ bringing it again upon us: And if you
“ can reconcile such Behaviour with the
“ Oath of *Abjuration*, whereby you have
“ sworn, *to the utmost of your Power, to*
“ *Support, Maintain, and Defend the present*
“ *Protestant Succession*; why then you may
“ secretly wish well to, and not oppose the
“ *Pretender* and his Adherents.

“ But if you be for *pure Religion*, and
“ *Worship undefiled with Idolatry and Super-*
“ *stition*; if you be for the *Liberty of study-*
“ *ing the Word of God*, and knowing what
“ it is he requires of you, in order to Sal-
“ vation, and not depending entirely upon
“ the Dictates of fallible Men; if you be
“ for *serving God* according to the best of
“ your *Understandings* and your *Consciences*,
“ which is *your only reasonable Service*; if
“ you be for *Legal Government*, whereby
“ your *Kings* can never become *Tyrants*,
“ nor *yourselves* be made *Slaves*; if you be
“ for the *Increase of Trade and Wealth*, and
“ for reaping the *Fruits* of your own *Traf-*
“ *fick, Industry, or Labour*, which can ne-
“ ver be under any kind of *Tyranny*, whe-
“ ther *Ecclesiastical or Civil*; if you be for
“ keeping these *Privileges and Advantages*
which

“ which God hath, by so many Deliver-
 “ ances, hitherto preserv’d to you, and
 “ some of which you cannot give up with-
 “ out being *Traitors* to God, and, in effect,
 “ *denying the Lord that bought you* ; why
 “ then you are stedfastly to adhere to, and
 “ vigorously to appear, act, pray, and,
 “ if need be, to fight for, our Rightful
 “ and Lawful Sovereign King GEORGE.”

He wrote the (d) Epitaph upon the Monument erected to the memory of his friend the Rev. Mr. (e) Bradock, in St. Stephen’s Church near Canterbury.

He (f) married the only daughter of Dr. William Deedes, a Physician in Canterbury, by whom he had no issue, and who survived him. (g)

His remains were interred (h) in St. James’s Church, Westminster, December 31, 1733. In the Chancel, on a flat stone, is the following Inscription, some of the Letters of which are almost effaced.

(d) Masters’s C. C. C. C. 370.

(e) This worthy Divine, John Bradock M. A. was Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Stephen’s. He died in 1719, aged 64.

(f) Masters.

(g) She died in 1758, aged 69, and was buried in St. James’s Church, Westminster, near the remains of her Husband.

(h) B. Willis’s MS. Notes to Le Neve’s Fasti.

Spe felici Resurrectionis
 Hic Situs est ELIAS SYDALL S. T. P.
 NORDOVICI ex Parentibus ingenuis natus,
 CANTABRIGIÆ Literis insitus
 Et in Collegii Corporis Christi Societatem cooptatus;
 Inde a Thoma nuper Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi,
 Ut ei a sacris esset, vocatus;
 Et Ecclesiæ Cantuariensis Canoniatu,
 Præter alia Beneficia donatus.
 Tandem a Rege Georgio 2^{do}.
 Ad istius Ecclesiæ Decanatum,
 Postea ad Episcopatum MENEVENSEM
 Mox ad GLOCESTRIENSEM Eiectus.
 Ex his Viator Satis superque disces
 Quis hic Homo fuerit,
 Cujus Cineres atque ossa jam calcas;
 Qualis autem fuerit,
 In die illo extremo
 Cum Deus occulta Hominum indicaverit
 Sat cito Intelliges.
 Tu interea
 Noli ante Tempus quicquam judicare;
 Obiit si id tibi intersit,
 24^o. Die Mensis Decembris
 Anno { Æræ Christianæ 1733.
 { Ætatis suæ 61.

LYNCH.

L Y N C H. (h)

JOHN LYNCH, the fifteenth Dean, was descended from an ancient Family in the County of Kent, formerly settled in the southern part of it; where Simon Lynch founded a Grammar School at Cranbrook in the reign of Elizabeth, which continues to this day: he afterwards purchased the present Seat at Groves in the Parish of Staple, distant about eight miles from Canterbury: he was Member in two successive Parliaments for Sandwich under the troublesome Government of Mary. From him in a lineal succession descended John, the Father of Dean Lynch, who was esteemed one of the most useful and popular men of his time in Kent: he was High Sheriff of the County in the last year of Queen Anne, and on her Majesty's decease proclaimed George I. whom he received, at the head of the Gentlemen of the County, on his arrival into these dominions.

(h) The Editor is much indebted to a Relation of Dean Lynch's, for the materials which form this Memoir.

Dean Lynch was born December 5, 1697, and was educated at the King's School in Canterbury; from which he removed in his eighteenth year to St. John's College Cambridge, and took the degree (i) of B. A. in 1717, that of M. A. in 1721. In the same year he was also ordained a Deacon in that University. It is said to have been contrary to the wishes of his Father that he went into Orders. He obtained preferment, however, in the Church, almost as soon as he was capable of holding it. For he was collated by Archbishop Wake to the Rectory of All-Hallows Bread Street in May 1723.

On the promotion of Dr. Sydall in 1728 to the Deanery of Canterbury, he was preferred by the same Patron to the fourth Prebend in that Cathedral. In this year he obtained the degree of (k) D. D. at Cambridge, having attended his Majesty as one of his Chaplains, to Newmarket. And on the (l) resignation of Dr. Tenison (afterwards Bishop of Ossory) he was collated by the Primate to the Rectory of Sundrich in Kent, which he held by dispensation with his Living in London.

(i) Cambridge Graduate Book. (k) Ibid. (l) Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 401.

In the April following he married Mary the youngest daughter of Archbishop Wake. He soon after received from his Grace the valuable Option of the Mastership of St. Cross Hospital near Winchester, and exchanged the Rectory in Bread Street for that of Allhallows the Great in Thames Street.

In May 1731 he obtained from the same Patron the valuable Rectories of Ickham and Bishopbourne near Canterbury, and in October following the Sinécure Rectory of Eynesford. He therefore relinquished his London benefice, as also that of Sundrich. In this year Dean Sydall, who was advanced to the See of St. David's, resigned to Dr. Lynch the Mastership of the Hospitals of St. Nicholas Harbledown, and St. John Northgate. The same liberal motive which had induced the former to accept it from Archbishop Tenison, to whom he had been Chaplain, inclined the latter to receive it from Archbishop Wake, to whom he was Son-in-law: the appointment being attended with no emolument, but requiring much attention in the possessor to regulate the concerns of those en-

dowments, He conscientiously discharged this trust till 1744, when he resigned it to a worthy successor, the Rev. Thomas (m) Lamprey, Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

In January 1733-4, on the death of Bishop Sydall, Dr. Lynch was promoted to the Deanery of Canterbury, and was installed the 13th of that month. He was for some time prevented from residing regularly on this dignity, (as he otherwise would have done) by the declining health of his father-in-law. And he continued at Lambeth, to assist in the business incumbent on the Primate's office, till the death of that worthy Son of the Church of England in January 1736-7; a Prelate, who with the greatest abilities possessed the most liberal opinions; and who adorned his eminent station with that exemplary fidelity, which will never be forgotten.

Dean Lynch now divided his time, chiefly between his Deanery and his paternal house. And as he was distinguished no less for his hospitality, than for his

(m) Thomas Lamprey M. A. formerly Chaplain of Christ Church Oxford, and Minister of St. Mary Magdalen in that city; afterward Minor Canon of Canterbury, Rector of St. Martin's, and Vicar of St. Paul's in that City. He died in 1760. He was a sound Scholar, and a judicious Divine.

much

agreeable conversation, his company was much solicited, and his social qualities were greatly esteemed by a large and polite neighbourhood.

In the Rebellion which broke out in 1745, he was forward by his purse and influence to shew his attachment to our excellent Constitution, as he was by his conversations and sermons to expose the dangers of Popery.

In 1747 he was appointed Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation. He attended afterwards at the head of the Clergy to present an Address to his Majesty on the peace which was made at Aix la Chapelle.

In 1747 Dr. Herring, Archbishop of York, had been translated to the See of Canterbury, with whom Dr. Lynch had commenced an acquaintance at the University. Their relation to each other in the same Church, now improved into a friendship, which death only dissolved. That accomplished Primate died in 1757; soon after which the Dean was seized with a paralytic stroke, which (to use his own expression) “*left the animal, but destroyed the man.*” He made an effort, however, to

exert his faculties, and preached in the Cathedral. But he delivered his Sermon with so much apprehension of a failure, that he never more repeated the attempt.

He therefore obtained a Royal Dispensation to excuse him from all duty : but still continued at the Deanery. Nor was he inattentive to his affairs, till his faculties began to leave him some months before his death, which happened on Whitsunday the 25th of May 1760, in the 63d year of his age. His remains were conveyed to the family vault at Staple ; but as yet no monument is erected to his memory.

To the preferment which he possessed, must be added the Treasurership in the Church of Sarum, another of Archbishop Wake's Options. Large as his Income may appear, yet his expences were equal to his revenues. On his Prebendal and Deanery Houses he had expended no less than 3000l. And his private charities were known to equal his public spirit.

To the Society which was formed in 1751 for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese, he was an early and liberal Subscriber. There were, indeed, few public Charities of which

which he was not a Member, and few occasional to which he did not contribute. The Interest of the School at Canterbury he warmly and successfully promoted, gratefully remembering the Scholar in the Dean.

He was much admired as a Preacher. And while his health continued, he seldom failed to officiate on Sundays, either in his parishes, or in the Cathedral. He has, however, published only one (n) Sermon, which was delivered in 1735 before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and printed at their request. Yet other public bodies, before whom he had preached, paid him the same compliment, which he modestly declined.

His Widow, to whom he had been a kind and affectionate Husband, survived him between seven and eight years. His eldest son, Sir William Lynch, K. B. was elected Representative in Parliament for Canterbury in 1768 : he died in 1785. His second Son Dr. John Lynch, the only living member of his family, is now Prebendary of the fifth Stall in Canterbury

(n) On Acts v. 38, 39.

Cathedral, Archdeacon of the Diocese, and Rector of St. Dionis, London.

The following Inscription is intended for the Dean's Monument :

M. S.

JOHANNIS LYNCH de Groves in Staple s. t. r.
Decani Cantuariensis, Hospitii S. Crucis
propè Wintoniam Magistri, Ecclesiæ Saris-
buriensis Thesaurarii, et Rectoris Paro-
chiarum de Ickham et Bishopsbourne, et de
Eynesford sine curâ animarum ; Quas dig-
nitates et beneficia Favor et Amicitia Gul.
Wake Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis Viri de
omnibus Reformatorum Ecclesiis optimè
meriti contulit publicum Amoris Argu-
mentum, privatum autem, quodque illi
longè carius, Mariam filiam natu Mini-
mam, fæminam animi verè Christiani nup-
tum dedit ; ex quâ duos filios et sex filias
suscepit, quorum septem superstites reli-
quit.—Curas Parochiales Paterno Ruri vi-
cinas eligit, ne rei familiaris necessitudine
ab officiis ecclesiasticis distraheretur ; In
quibus diligentem, in regimine Ecclesiæ
Cathedralis vigilantem, in amicos fidelem,
in pauperes munificum, in suos pium, in

omnes

omnes liberalem si quis laudat, in quantum possit, imitetur, Deumque imperfecta opera Christi meritis condonaturum suppliciter precetur.

FRIEND.

F R I E N D.

WILLIAM FRIEND, the sixteenth Dean, was the Son of Dr. (o) Robert Friend, Head Master of Westminster School, by Jane daughter of Dr. (p) Samuel Delangle, Prebendary of Westminster. His Grandfather was the Rev. William Friend, Rector of Croughton, in Northamptonshire.

He was admitted a Scholar at Westminster School in (q) 1727; whence he was elected in 1731, at the age of (r) sixteen, to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in June (s) 1738.

He had a better view, than a continuance on his Studentship. For, as he was de-

(o) ROBERT FRIEND D. D. a very accomplished Scholar, was Student of Christ Church, Oxford, became Second Master of Westminster School in 1699, and in 1711 Head Master. In March 1710 he was presented to the valuable Rectory of Witney. In 1727, he was made Canon of Windsor, and in 1731, Prebendary of Westminster. In 1732 he became Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, when he resigned the Stall at Westminster. He died in 1754, aged 84, and was buried in the Chancel of Witney Church.

(p) Dr. Delangle was one of the Pastors of the Reformed Church of Charenton, and taking refuge in England, became Prebendary of Westminster. [Anecdotes of Bowyer, 330.]

(q) Weich's List of Scholars of St. Peter's Coll. Westminster.
(r) University Matriculation Book. (s) Oxford Graduate Book.

signed

signed for the Church, his Father, who was Rector of Witney in the County of Oxon, had (t) solicited to resign that valuable benefice in his favour, when he should be qualified to take it. The permission of the Patron, Bishop Hoadly, is (u) said to have been obtained with this laconic answer, “ *If Dr. Friend can ask it, I can grant it.*” On the resignation of his father March 26, (w) 1739, he was instituted to the Rectory the 4th of April following.

In (x) 1744 he obtained a Prebend of Westminster. In (y) 1747 he was presented by that Collegiate Body to the Rectory of Islip near Oxford, with which he held by dispensation the Rectory of Witney.

In July (z) 1748 he accumulated the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity, for which he went out Grand Compounder.

In 1756, on the promotion of Dr. (a) Gregory to the Deanery of Christ Church,

(t) Bowyer's Anec. 325. (u) Ibid. (w) Bishop of Oxford's Register. (x) Bowyer's Anec. 330. (y) Bishop Ox. Reg. Feb. 29, 1747. (x) Oxford Graduates.

(a) David Gregory D. D. Student of Christ Church, and Rector of Semly, Wilts, became Canon in 1736, and Dean in 1756. He was appointed the First Professor of Modern History and Languages on the Foundation of that Professorship by King George I. he was also Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convention, and Master of Sherborne Hospital near Durham. He died in 1767 and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral, [Gutch's Hist of the Coll. and Halls, Oxford.]

Oxford, (b) he succeeded him in the Canonry of that Church, and (c) relinquished the Prebend of Westminster.

In 1760, on the death of Dr. Lynch, he was advanced to the Deanery of Canterbury. This dignity he is (d) said to have obtained without solicitation, having unconditionally resigned his stall at Christ Church, in order to accommodate his Patron with the disposal of it. He was installed Dean of Canterbury June the (e) 14th.

In (f) 1761 he was elected Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation ; and on the 6th of November he delivered before the Clergy, in the Church of St. Paul, an elegant and animated Latin Sermon.

He died at Canterbury, Nov. 26, 1766, aged 55. Few deans have been more esteemed than Dr. Friend ; for his attainments, as a scholar and a gentleman, were eminent : his conduct, as a divine, was exemplary. He possessed a most benevolent heart ; and he was modest and unassuming.

(b) Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Gutch, of All Souls College, to whom the Editor is greatly indebted for several particulars from the University Register Books

(c) Bowyer's Anec. 330. (d) Ibid. 587. (e) Church Reg. (f) Bowyer's Anec. 330. (g) Not at Witney, as said in Bowyer's Anec. 330.

He

He published “ *A Sermon preached before the House of Commons*, January 30, “ 1755 ;” and the “ *Concio ad Clerum*, November 6, 1761.” There is, in the Oxford Collection, a Copy of Latin Verses by him, on the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Anne, daughter of George II. in 1734. He wrote also an epitaph on his friend Dr. (h) Morres, Vicar of Hinckley, whose great accomplishments he has displayed with peculiar energy.

He was a great Lover of Music, which he patronised and practised. Concerts at the Deanery, in his time, were frequent ; and many of the Performers were the principal Gentlemen in Canterbury and the neighbourhood.

He was Chaplain in Ordinary both to the late and present King. He married one of the Sisters of the late Sir Thomas Robinson and the present (i) Primate of Ireland ;

(h) Thomas Morres D. D. who had been Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and was Chaplain to the Princess Dowager of Wales, and Vicar of Hinckley, in the County of Leicester. He was a profound Scholar, and an exemplary Divine. He died suddenly March 16, 1761, aged 47. [See History of Hinckley, 4to, page 40.]

(i) Richard Robinson D. D. (now Baron Rokeby of the Kingdom of Ireland) was Student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1751 he was made Bishop of Killala and Aconry, in 1759 he was trans-

by whom he left three Sons (k) Robert, (l) William-Maximilian, and (m) John ; and a daughter Elizabeth (n) married to Captain Duncan Campbell, of the Chatham Division of Marines: *now L.^t Colonel.*

His remains were removed to Witney, and interred near those of his Father and Mother. Under the handsome Monument, erected within the rails of the Communion Table in that Church, on a small fair piece of Marble, is the following Inscription to the Memory of the Dean ;

Here lieth the Body of WILLIAM FRIEND D. D. (Son of the above-named Robert and Jane) Dean of Canterbury, and Rector of this Parish, who died on the 26th of November, in the year of our Lord 1766, aged 55.

lated to the Sees of Ferns and Leighlin, in 1761 to that of Kildare, and in 1765 to the Archbishopric of Armagh, which his Grace now enjoys.

(k) ROBERT FRIEND was a Canoneer-Student of Christ Church, and died young. [Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Gutch]

(l) WILLIAM-MAXIMILIAN FRIEND was also a Canoneer-Student of Christ Church, where he proceeded M. A. in 1771, and afterwards had preferments in Ireland from his relation the Lord Primate ; which, however, he soon resigned, and returned to Oxford. He is at present Rector of Chinnor near Thame in the County of Oxford. [Ibid.]

(m) JOHN FRIEND was elected from Westminster School to Christ Church 1772, and proceeded M. A. in 1779. In 1778 he was made Prebendary of Armagh, and in 1787 Archdeacon of Armagh, with which dignities he has also a Living in Ireland. [Ibid.]

(n) Bowyer's Anec. 330.

POTTER.

P O T T E R.

JOHN POTTER, the seventeenth Dean, was the eldest Son of Dr. (p) Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury. He received (as I have been informed) a private education ; and was entered a Member of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1727, where he was soon after appointed (q) Canoneer-Student, his Father being, at that time, Canon of the Church as well as Bishop of the See. He took the degree of M. A. in June (r) 1734.

His first promotion in the Church, was to the Vicarage of Blackburne in the County of Lancaster, in the gift of his Father, as Archbishop of Canterbury ; by whose interest he obtained also in 1739 the valuable Sinecure of Elme cum Emneth in the Isle of Ely. On the death of

(p) JOHN POTTER D. D. a most learned and able Prelate, was first of University Coll. Oxford, then Fellow of Lincoln, afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity and Canon of Christ Church. In 1715, he was promoted to the See of Oxford, and in 1736-7 was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He died in 1747.

(q) So called, as being nominated either by the Dean or Canons, and not elected from Westminster School.

(r) Oxford Graduate Book.

Q

Dr.

Dr. (s) Rye, Archdeacon of Oxford, he was presented by his Father to that Archdeaconry, which was an option ; in which he was installed September (t) 22, 1741. In November following he took the (u) degree of B. D.

In 1742 he was collated by his Father to the Vicarage of (w) Lydde in Kent, with which he held by dispensation the Rectory of Chidingstone in the same county, conferred on him by the same patron. In 1745 he was presented by the Crown to a Prebend of Canterbury, in which he was installed (x) September 27. In October following he took the (y) degree of D. D. for which he went out Grand Compounder, as he had also for that of B. D. In 1747 he relinquished the Rectory of Chidingstone, being collated by his Father to the rich benefice of Wrotham in Kent, with which also he retained the Vicarage of Lydde. He is said to have been a very liberal (z) Benefactor in respect to beautify-

(s) George Rye D. D. was of Oriel College, Oxford, became Archdeacon in 1724 ; he was also Rector of Islip near Oxford. In 1736-7 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, and Canon of Christ Church. He died in July 1741.

(t) On his Picture in the Deanery. (u) Oxford Graduates. (w) Register of Inductions. (x) Church Reg. (y) Oxford Graduates. (z) Haisted's Kent, vol. ii, 244, 245.

ing the Church, and greatly improving the Parsonage House at Wrotham.

In 1766, on the death of Dr. Friend, he was advanced to the Deanery of Canterbury, in which he was installed (a) December 23. On his promotion to this dignity, he resigned the Archdeaconry of Oxford, in which he was succeeded by Dr. (b) Randolph, President of Corpus Christi College.

After a short illness, he died at Wrotham on the 20th of September 1770, aged 57. He was Chaplain in Ordinary both to the late and present King. He does not appear as an Author, except of a Copy of Verses, in the Oxford Collection, on the marriage of the Prince of Orange with the Princess Anne, in 1734.

He had married early in life, but to the disapprobation of his Father, who, however, presented him, as we have seen, to several preferments in the Church, but did not make him the Heir of his fortune.

(a) Church Reg.

(b) Thomas Randolph D. D. a learned and eminent Divine, was a native of Kent, and educated at Canterbury School; he was elected President of Corpus in 1748. He was afterwards chosen Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and besides the Archdeaconry of Oxford, he obtained the Livings of Petham cum Waltham, and Saltwood cum Hythe in his native County. He died in 1783, aged 82, and was buried in the cloister of his College, where there is an Inscription to his memory.

His remains were brought from Wrotham, and interred in the Dean's Chapel in the Cathedral on the 27th of September.— On a flat Marble is the following Inscription to his Memory :

JOHANNES POTTER S. T. P.
 CATHEDRALIS ECCLESIAE CANTUARIENSIS
 DECANUS
 OBIIT—20—SEPTEMBRIS
 ANNO { POST NATUM CHRISTUM MDCCLXX.
 { ÆTATIS SUÆ LVII.

NORTH.

N O R T H.

THE Hon. BROWNLOW NORTH, the eighteenth Dean, Uncle to the present Earl of Guilford, D. C. L. and formerly Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, was promoted, on the death of Dr. Potter, from a Canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Deanery of Canterbury, in which he was installed October 9, 1770. In the following year, on the translation of Bishop (d) Egerton, he was advanced to the See of Lichfield and Coventry, and was consecrated September 8. From this See he was translated to that of Worcester, on the death of Bishop (e) Johnson in 1774; and thence to that of Winchester in 1781, on the death of Bishop (f) Thomas,

(d) John Egerton D. C. L. formerly of Oriel College, Oxford, Dean of Hereford in 1750, Bishop of Bangor in 1756, translated to the See of Lichfield and Coventry in 1768, and lastly to that of Durham in 1771. He died in January 1787.

(e) James Johnson D. D. formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, promoted to the See of Gloucester in 1752, and translated to that of Worcester in 1759.

(f) John Thomas D. D. formerly Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's in 1742, advanced to the See of Peterborough in 1747, from which he was translated in 1757 to that of Salisbury, and thence in 1761 to that of Winchester.

M O O R E.

JOHN MOORE, the nineteenth Dean, D. D. formerly of Pembroke College, Oxford, was advanced, on the promotion of Dr. North, to the Deanery of Canterbury; at which time he was Prebendary of Durham and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was installed in the Deanery September 20, 1771. In 1775 he was removed, on the death of Bishop (g) Ewer, to the Bishopric of Bangor, and was consecrated February 12. On the death of Archbishop (h) Cornwallis in 1783, he was translated to the Primacy of all England, and is the present Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

(g) John Ewer D. D. formerly of King's College, Cambridge, Canon of Windsor, Rector of West Ilsey, Berks. Bishop of Landaff in 1761, and translated to the See of Bangor in 1768.

(h) The Hon. Frederick Cornwallis D. D. formerly Fellow of Christ College, Cambridge, Canon of Windsor, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1749, Dean of St. Paul's in 1766, and in 1768 advanced to the metropolitanical See of Canterbury.

CORNWALLIS.

CORNWALLIS.

THE Hon. JAMES CORNWALLIS, the twentieth Dean, Brother to the present Marquis Cornwallis, D. C. L. and formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, was preferred, on the promotion of Dr. Moore, from a Prebend of Westminster to the Deanery of Canterbury, in which he was installed April 29, 1775. In 1781, on the translation of Bishop (i) Hurd, he was removed to the See of Lichfield and Coventry ; and in 1791, on the translation of Bishop (k) Douglas (who held the Deanery of Windsor with the See of Carlisle) to the See of Salisbury, he succeeded him as Dean of Windsor.

(i) Richard Hurd D. D. formerly Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Rector of Thurstaston, Leicestershire, Preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1775, and translated to the See of Worcester in 1781.

(k) John Douglas D. D. formerly of Baliol College Oxford, Canon of Windsor, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, Bishop of Carlisle in 1788, with which he soon after obtained the Deanery of Windsor, and in 1791 translated to the See of Salisbury.

H O R N E.

GEORGE HORNE, the twenty-first Dean, was born in (l) 1730, at Otham in the County of Kent, of which Parish his Father the Rev. Samuel (m) Horne was Rector; under whose care he continued till he was about thirteen years of age. He was then sent to Maidstone School, the Master of which was the Rev. Deodatus (n) Bye, who observed that "*he was fitter to go from School, than to come to it.*" He continued, however, under his tuition two years, and increased the approbation which his early abilities had obtained.

(l) Otham Register of Baptisms. "1730, Nov. 1. George, Son of Samuel and Anne Horne." Kindly communicated, with other particulars, by an intimate friend and relation of the Bishop.

(m) SAMUEL HORNE M. A. Rector also of Brede in Suffex. He died in 1768 aged 75, and was buried in Otham Church. He was a Divine of sound principles, and an able Scholar: and was much beloved as a friendly man. He was succeeded in both his Rectories by his Son William Horne, M. A. formerly Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, the present possessor.

(n) Deodatus Bye B. A. He had been also Rector of Otterden in Kent. His truly primitive piety and various learning rendered him eminent in his day. [See Gent. Mag. Feb. 1792.]

In March (o) 1745-6 he was admitted at University College, Oxford, having been previously chosen to a Scholarship from Maidstone School. In October (p) 1749 he took the degree of B. A. In the following (q) year he was elected to the (r) Fellowship of Magdalen College, which is appropriated to a native of Kent.

In the University he was a laborious Student, and gave many an (s) elegant testimony of the various learning which he acquired. It was more especially his aim to render the attainments of polite Literature subservient to the knowledge, and illustration of the Scriptures. He considered his time best employed when with the learned

(o) University College Book, viz. March 15th.

(p) Oct. 27. University Register. (q) Magdalen College Register.

(r) The 40 Fellowships of Magdalen are thus appropriated:—

Co. of Lincoln	-	7	Co. of Buckingham	1
Diocese of Winchester	5		Co. of Kent	- 1
Co. of Oxford	-	4	Co. of Nottingham	1
Diocese of Norwich	4		Co. of Essex	- 1
Co. of Berks	-	3	Co. of Somerset	1
Co. of Gloucester	2		Co. of London	- 1
Diocese of Chichester	2		Co. of Northampton	1
Co. of Warwick	2		Co. of Wilts	- 1

Diocese of York or Durham 2, and 1 to the descendants of John Foreman of the Diocese of York, and in default thereof, to a native of, or neighbour to Rothwell and Ruffon near Wakefield, Yorkshire.

(s) He had an elegant taste in Greek, Latin, and English Poetry; and many verses of a sweet strain were occasionally composed by him. [Gent. Mag. Jan. 1792.]

companion

(t) companion of his earliest Studies, he
 “ (u) raised his thoughts from the Poets
 “ and Orators of Greece and Rome, to the
 “ contemplation of the Great Creator’s
 “ wisdom in his word, and in his works.”
 He became critically acquainted with the
 Hebrew Language; and studied successfully
 the Fathers of the Church.

Soon after he had obtained the Fellowship,
 he began to attract particular observation,
 by the warmth with which he espoused
 the Philosophy of Mr. (w) *Hutchinson*.
 In 1751 he commenced an attack upon
 the *Newtonian* System, and published
 (but without his name) “ *The Theology and*
 “ *Philosophy in Cicero’s Somnium Scipionis*
 “ *explained: or, A Brief Attempt to demon-*
 “ *strate, that the Newtonian System is per-*

(t) William Jones M. A. now Minister of Nayland in Suffolk; of whose eminent abilities as a Divine and a Philosopher the world hath received many valuable proofs.

(u) Dedication of Mr. Jones’s Sermon “ On the Natural History of the Earth and its Minerals,” to Dr. Horne, 1787.^o

(w) John Hutchinson, a most laborious Scholar, and a very worthy man, whose writings have made no inconsiderable noise in the learned world, was a native of Yorkshire, and was born in 1674. His occupation was that of a Steward, in which character he long served the Duke of Somerset. Of his learning and integrity, and of his numerous works, a satisfactory account will be found at the end of the third volume of “ *Floyd’s Biography*,” published in 1760; which account was furnished by Robert Spearman, Esq; the learned author of “ *An Inquiry after Philosophy and Theology*,” and of “ *Letters concerning the Septuagint Translation, and the Heathen Mythology*.” Mr. Hutchinson died in 1737, aged 63.

“ *feetly*

“ *feetly agreeable to the Notions of the wisest Antients ; and that Mathematical Principles are the only sure ones.*” This Pamphlet does not consist merely of formal argument : it displays remarkable humour.

In (x) 1752 he took the degree of M. A. In the same year he engaged in a (y) Controversy on the Subject of the Cherubim, in the Gentleman’s Magazine, under the signature of *Ingenuus* in reply to *Candidus*. His remarks were intended to prove that “ the Cherubim were a representation of “ the Trinity.” In the course of the dispute, however, he was treated rather unhand somely by the Editor, who declined publishing his last letter on the subject, which was a masterly defence of the *Hutchinsonian* position.

In 1753 he was so desirous to illustrate the merit of Mr. *Hutchinson*, (whose works, in his opinion, were not only received without encouragement, but even opposed without due examination) that he published “ *A fair, candid, and impartial State of the Case*

(x) June 1. Oxford Graduates. (y) See Gent.’s Mag. 1752, and 1753.

“ *between Sir Isaac (z) Newton and Mr.
 “ Hutchinſon. In which is ſhewn, how far
 “ a System, of Phyſics is capable of Mathema-
 “ tical demonſtration ; how far Sir Isaac’s,
 “ as ſuch a System has that demonſtration ; and
 “ conſequently what regard Mr. Hutchin-
 “ ſon’s claim may deſerve to have paid to it.*”

In the following year he produced an ironical publication, the peculiarity of which ſoon diſcovers its nameleſs author. It was entitled, “ *Spicilegium Shuckfordia-
 “ num ; or a Noſegay for the Critics. Being
 “ ſome choice flowers of modern theology and
 “ criticiſm gathered out of Dr. (a) Shuck-
 “ ford’s ſupplemental diſcourſe on the creation
 “ and fall of man. Not forgetting Biſhop
 “ (b) Garnet’s Vatikra.*”

He had now entered into Holy Orders ; and became a frequent and earneſt Preacher. His labours, however, were depreciated by the invidious application of a *name* ; for the

(z) Sir Iſaac Newton made a vacuum and gravity, the principles of his Philoſophy. Mr. Hutchinſon, on the contrary, aſſerted, that a plenum, and the air are the principles of the Scripture Philoſophy.

(a) Samuel Shuckford D. D. formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, Prebendary of Canterbury, Rector of All-hallows Lombard-ſtreet, London, and Chaplain in Ordinary to George II. He died 1754, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.

(b) John Garnet D. D. formerly of Sidney Coll. Cambridge, went out Chaplain to the Duke of Deſſa, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1751, advanced to the united Biſhoprics of Leighlin and Ferns in 1752, and tranſlated to that of Clogher in 1758. He died in 1782.

Hutchinſonian

Hutchinsonian was said to possess more zeal than knowledge, more presumption than humility. Hence a Pamphlet was published in 1756 by a (c) Member of the University, entitled "*A Word to the Hutchinsonians ; or Remarks on three extraordinary Sermons, lately preached before the University of Oxford, by the Rev. Dr. (d) Patten, the Rev. Mr. (e) Wetherell, and the Rev. Mr. Horne.*" This did not remain long unanswered. Mr. Horne replied in "*An Apology for certain Gentlemen in the University of Oxford, aspersed in a late anonymous Pamphlet, with a Postscript concerning another Pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. (f) Heathcote.*" The earnestness of this defence, which displayed his own sincerity, did not, however, convince the antagonist ; and there appeared

(c) Said to be Mr. Kennicott, of whom more presently.

(d) Thomas Patten D. D. then Fellow of Corpus Christi College, afterwards Rector of Childrey, Berks. He died in 1790.

(e) Nathan Wetherell, then M. A. and Fellow of University College ; now D. D. Master of the same, Dean of Hereford, and Prebendary of Westminster.

(f) Ralph Heathcote M. A. of Jesus College, Cambridge, then Assistant Preacher at Lincoln's Inn. The Pamphlet by him, was "*the Use of Reason asserted in Matters of Religion ; or Natural Religion the Foundation of Revealed.* In answer to a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford on A& Sunday, July 13, 1755, and lately published at the request of the Vice Chancellor, and other Heads of Houses ; by T. Patten D. D. Fellow of Corpus Coll."

soon

foon afterward “ *True Censure no Aspersion,*
 “ or, *A Vindication of a late seasonable Ad-*
 “ *monition, called, A Word to the Hutchin-*
 “ *sonians. In a Letter to the Rev. Mr.*
 “ *Horne.*”

From scenes of controversy we return to those of academical employment, when we find Mr. Horne in 1758 Junior (g) Proctor of the University; an office which he adorned by the amiable connexion of mildness with authority.

At the expiration of the Proctorship he took the degree of (h) B. D.

In 1760 he published “ *A View of Mr.*
 “ (i) Kennicott’s *method of correcting the He-*
 “ *brew Text, with three Queries formed*
 “ *thereupon, and humbly submitted to the con-*
 “ *sideration of the learned and Christian*
 “ *World :*” in which he endeavours to prove that Divine unequal to the business in which he was engaged.

In 1764 he took the degree of (k) D. D.

As yet, we find him advanced to no conspicuous station. He never, indeed, obtained a parochial Benefice. But on the

(g) Ox. Graduate Book. (h) Ibid. April 27, 1759.

(i) Benjamin Kennicott, then M. A. and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, afterwards D. D. and Canon of Christ Church. He died in 1783, aged 65, and was buried in Christ Church Cathedral.

(k) Jan. 28, 1764. Ox. Graduates.

death of Dr. (l) Jenner, President of Magdalen College, he was elected by the Society to succeed him in that important station on the 27th of (m) January 1768.

In the following year he testified his regard towards the younger Members of his College, by publishing, with a view to their improvement, "*Considerations on the Life and Death of St. John the Baptist.*" They were the substance of several Sermons, which he had delivered before the University in Magdalen (n) Chapel, on the Baptist's day.

In 1771 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, in which quality he officiated till his appointment to the Deanery of Canterbury.

In 1772 he exerted his abilities in defence of our civil and religious establishment; firmly opposing the designs of those who would have abolished Subscriptions, and altered our Liturgy. An application

(l) Thomas Jenner D. D. was elected President of Magdalen in 1745. He was also Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity and consequently Prebendary of Worcester. He died Jan. 12, 1768, aged 80, and was buried in the College Chapel.

(m) Gutch's Hist. of Colleges and Halls.

(n) It is the custom to have the Sermon preached before the University in Magdalen College Chapel on St. Mark's day, and on St. John Baptist's day.

was, at that time, intended to have been made to Parliament, when he published in a letter to Lord North “ *Considerations on the projected Reformation of the Church of England.*” Very just were his remarks, that, “ if, our governors should be inclined to preserve the peace among the various sects, which would be assembled in the Church, according to the new scheme, and to frame a new liturgy and constitution which might suit them all, the Divinity of our Saviour must be rejected to please the *Arians*; and his Satisfaction, to gratify the *Socinians*; the *Presbyterians* would object to *Episcopacy*, the *Independents* to *Presbytery*, and the *Quakers* to all three, together with the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord’s Supper.”

In 1776 he published his “ *Commentary on the Psalms* ;” a work, in which the earnestness of the Christian Teacher, and the modesty of the Critic are alike conspicuous. To all his explanations unanimous assent hath not, indeed, been given. But where is the fastidious reader who can peruse this useful Commentary, without owning to have derived improvement to his

his knowledge, and animation to his piety?— In the same year he was appointed Vice (o) Chancellor of the University, in which station he continued till October 1780 : and, perhaps, none ever presided in that distinguished station with greater attention or greater popularity.

Engaged as he was in the weighty duties of that office, his vigilance in his professional character was by no means relaxed. Dr. Adam Smith had published an eulogium on the Life of Mr. Hume: Dr. Horne conceived a reprehension more necessary. Accordingly he published in 1777 “ *A Letter to Dr. Smith on the Life, Death,* “ *and Philosophy of his friend David Hume,* “ *Esq. By one of the people called Christians :*” in which he lashes, with keen and deserved irony, both the Philosopher and his Panegyrist. To give more abundant proof, that he had not forgot the “ (p) Clergy- “ man in the Magistrate,” he not only thus repelled the contagion of Infidelity, but published in 1779 “ *Two Volumes of* “ *Sermons.*” Many of them had been preached before the University, and had

(o) Gutch's Fasti Oxon. page 177. (p) Preface to his two Volumes of Sermons.

been heard with that attention, which compositions of ingenious enquiry, and of affecting exhortation never fail to command.

His preferment, at present, consisted only of his Headship. But, on the promotion of Dr. Cornwallis to the See of Lichfield and Coventry in 1781, he was advanced to the Deanery of Canterbury, in which he was installed (q) Sept. 22. It has been said, that another Deanery, which had been vacant not long before, was intended to have been conferred on him. Lord North, it is certain, was his friend. He could not, indeed, but experience the particular regard of a Statesman, who “ to
“ (r) his dying day, was a most sincere
“ friend, and most powerful support of the
“ Church of England, in times when such
“ support was most wanted.”

His time was now divided between Oxford and Canterbury ; and, as at the former place he was beloved as the amiable Governor, at the latter he became no less esteemed as the friendly and hospitable Dean. During his residence at Canter-

(q) Cathedral Register. (r) Lord Bagot's testimony; see
“ Some Account of Dr. Townson ” lately published, note, page 1.
bury,

bury, he was always ready (as he had ever been both in the Metropolis, and in the University) to exert his services from the pulpit, on public occasions. The Opening of a new Organ in the Cathedral, the Institution of Sunday Schools, the Annual Meeting of Gentlemen educated in the King's School, and the Visitation of the Archbishop, afforded him opportunities of displaying in that city with what taste and feeling he could describe the power of sacred Music, with what zeal he could plead the cause of indigent children, with what justice he could point out the means of obtaining true wisdom, with what boldness he could contend for the Faith delivered unto the Saints.

While on these, and other occasions, he gratified the public as a Preacher, his talents were also employed as a writer in exposing the vain pretensions of "Science falsely so called." In 1784 he published "*Letters on Infidelity*:" in which, armed with the weapons of sound argument and exquisite humour, he defeats the dark and wretched system of Hume; a system which would subvert every idea of truth and happiness, and teach us

“ (s) with impious haste
 “ To pluck from God’s right hand his instruments of death.”

The theological opinions of another Philosopher, occasioned in 1787 the publication of “ *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, by “ an Undergraduate”* of Oxford ; the author of which (who exposed with so much humour the mutability of the Doctor’s creed) was soon known to be the Dean of Canterbury. He respected indeed the eminent diligence, and the eminent attainments of Dr. Priestley in literary pursuits ; but he conceived his abilities, “ (t) as touching matters theological,” to be misemployed. Dr. Horne was averse from “ a (u) Religion without a Redeemer, without a “ Sanctifier, without grace, without a sacrifice, without a priest, without an intercessor.” He believed the Christian Saviour to be the infinite and eternal Jehovah. He affirmed the doctrine of the Trinity to be a matter not of vain or unprofitable speculation. “ Our (w) Religion” says he, “ is founded upon it ; for what is Christianity, but a manifestation of the three “ divine persons, as engaged in the great

(s) Warton’s fine Ode “ The Suicide.” (t) Preface to Dr. Horne’s Sermon on the Trinity. (u) Letter to Dr. P. page vi. (w) Dr. Horne’s Sermon on the Trinity.

“ work of Man’s Redemption, begun, con-
 “ tinued, and to be ended by them, in
 “ their several relations of Father, Son, and
 “ Holy Ghost, Creator, Redeemer, and
 “ Sanctifier, three persons, one God? If
 “ there be no Son of God, where is our
 “ redemption? If there be no Holy Spi-
 “ rit, where is our sanctification? With-
 “ out both, where is our salvation? And
 “ if these two persons be any thing less
 “ than divine, why are we baptized equally
 “ in the name of the Father, and of the
 “ Son, and of the Holy Ghost? Let no
 “ man therefore deceive you: This is the
 “ true God, and eternal Life.”

The earlier promotion of Dr. Horne to
 the Mitre, would not have been more
 grateful to the world, than it was due to
 his merit. However, on the translation of
 Dr. (x) Bagot, Bishop of Norwich, in 1791
 to the See of St. Asaph, he was nominated
 to the former Bishopric, and was conse-
 crated at Lambeth Chapel on the 7th
 of June; his consecration sermon being
 preached by his old and particular friend

(x) Lewis Bagot D. C. L. formerly Student of Christ Church,
 Canon of the same in 1771, Dean in 1777, promoted to the See of
 Bristol in 1782, with which he held his Deanery in Commendam;
 translated in 1783 to the See of Norwich, when he quitted the
 Deanery, and in 1791 translated to the See of St. Asaph.

Dr. Berkeley, Prebendary of Canterbury, He soon afterward resigned the Headship of Magdalen College, in which he was succeeded by the learned Dr. Routh.

His health, on this advancement, was but in a precarious state ; and his friends had the sorrow to perceive it decay rather than improve. He repaired, however, to his palace at Norwich, where his stay was but short, yet sufficient to convince his Clergy, and all who had obtained his acquaintance, of how much pleasure and advantage they were deprived in his loss. He was recommended to try the benefit of Bath ; whither he went. . But a paralytic stroke, some weeks before his death, frustrated all hopes of his recovery. On the 17th of January 1792 death put an end to his severe infirmities, and to his exemplary patience. The faculties of his mind continued to the very last : he was not only composed, but even chearful. His speech, indeed, was in some degree affected, as he had not been able for a few days previous to his death, to express himself clearly. Not long before he expired, he received the Sacrament, after which he exclaimed, with all the firmness of the Christian, “ (y) *Now*

(y) Communicated by a Domestic who was present.

“ *I am*

“ *I am blessed indeed !*” In his last moments he seemed to suffer little pain, as he expired without a groan.

Thus ended the Life of Bishop Horne ; a Prelate whom few have surpassed in Learning, none in Piety.

From his first labours in the Christian Ministry, he was a popular Preacher. The fervency of his devotion, was no less distinguished than the propriety of his elocution : he felt what he spoke. And while he knew how to

(z) “ cloathe

“ His thoughts in beauteous Metaphor, he knew

“ To discipline his Fancy—to command

“ The Heart ; and by familiar accents move

“ The Christian Soul.”

His works display a copiousness of sublime sentiment and animated diction, of happy pleasantry and well-directed satire. His style is particularly nervous. Where he is argumentative, he convinces with perspicuity ; where he is pathetic, he never pleads in vain. To some of his figurative allusions objections have, indeed, been made ; objections, however, which weigh but as “ the small dust of the balance” against the multiplicity of his at-

(z) The Rev. Mr. Polwhele’s just delineation of him, as a Preacher, in his elegant Work “ *The English Orator.*” Book iv, page 45.

tainments. That he was one of the ablest defenders of Christianity by the efficacy both of his example, and of his writings, no one will deny. He had powers equal to the severest contests of Controversy ; and when those powers were (a) exerted, they were neither disgraced by acrimony, nor weakened by abuse. He practised what he recommended. Wit, which he well knew how to exercise ; (b) “ Wit,” says he, “ if it be used at all, should be “ tempered with good humour, so as not to “ exasperate the person who is the object “ of it ; and then, we are sure, there is no “ mischief done. The disputant ought to “ be at once firm and calm ; his head cool, “ and his heart warm.” Sullen antagonist ! whoever thou art, learn from Bishop Horne to increase the weight of thy arguments by the courteousness of address, and by the sweetness of good-nature.

His conduct through life was marked with that liberality, which confers dignity upon every station, and without which the highest cannot command it. The good-

(a) See his most excellent Sermons on “ The Duty of contending for the Faith ” and on “ The Trinity in Unity.” (b) Sermon on “ The Duty of contending for the Faith.”

ness and simplicity of his heart were unaffected : his endeavour was to promote universal Benevolence, and to practise universal Generosity. To his countenance and kindness the author of this humble memoir hath been repeatedly indebted, even from his childhood ; and while his loss hath been by few more sincerely regretted, by none will his favours be more gratefully remembered.

To most of those Public Charities which immortalize the generosity of this nation, he was an early and liberal Subscriber. He was one of the first Friends to the excellent Institution of Sunday Schools ; and warmly promoted by his purse, his interest, and his abilities their happy establishment. His private charities also were large and extensive ; and in the exercise of them he shunned an ostentatious display.

He was the most agreeable as well as the most instructive companion. He abounded with pleasant anecdote, and valuable information. His manner also gave additional dignity to whatever was serious, and additional humour to whatever was facetious. They who knew him best, will often reflect on those happy hours, in which
they

they enjoyed his company, and will acknowledge how “ (c) very pleasantly they “ passed, and moved smoothly and swiftly “ along ; for, when thus engaged, they “ counted no time. They are gone, but “ have left a relish and a fragrance upon “ the mind, and the remembrance of them “ is sweet.”

Of sacred Music he was a great admirer. In his Cathedral at Canterbury, and in his Chapel at Magdalen, he appeared to feel all those sublime sensations, which are excited by “ the pealing Organ” and “ the “ full-voiced choir.” He did not, indeed, profess to have any knowledge of Music ; but, in those smaller Anthems which frequent repetition had rendered familiar to his ear, he was used to join with remarkable fervency.

That he might never forget the solemn precept “ *Take heed unto thyself and to thy “ doctrine,*” it was his (d) stated custom, from his first admission into the Priesthood, to read over the Service for the Ordination of Priests on the first day of every month. The imitation of this example may be prac-

(c) Preface to his “ Commentary on the Psalms,” page lxx.

(d) Communicated by Dr. Berkeley, Prebendary of Canterbury, who had this assertion from the Bishop’s own mouth.

tified with ease, and will be attended with advantage.

Numerous and important as his writings already appear to have been, he was the Author of several other pieces, among which are, "*Cautions to the Readers of Mr. Law,*" which were handed about in Manuscript, and were first printed by Mr. Madan (unknown to the Author) in some work which he published. The greater part of the "*Preface to Dodd's Translation of Callimachus 1755.*" The "*Miscellany,*" "*by Nathaniel Freebody*" in the St. James's Chronicle, begun Jan. 1, 1767: he communicated, indeed, many Essays at different times to the Newspapers and Magazines. Several "*Papers signed Z in the (e) Olla Podrida 1787 ;*" of which none are more entertaining, than those that so elegantly (f) prescribe the rules of conversation, and so ludicrously (g) expose the frivolousness of modern Visits. But the value of this publication he hath more particularly enhanced by his vindication of Dr. Johnson; by his brilliant (perhaps unrivalled) testi-

(e) A very ingenious and entertaining publication by Mr. Monro, then B. A. and Demy of Magdalen College. (f) No. 7. (g) Nos. 9 and 12.

mony to the excellence of that great man. From such an interesting Paper a quotation cannot but be acceptable. “ (h) That “ persons” says he, “ of eminent talents “ and attainments in literature have been “ often complained of as—dogmatical, boisterous, and inattentive to the rules of “ good breeding, is well known. But let “ us not expect every thing from every man. “ There was no occasion that Johnson “ should teach us to dance, to make bows, “ or turn compliments. He could teach “ us better things. To reject wisdom because the person of him who communicates it is uncouth, and his manners inelegant—what is it, but to throw away “ a pine-apple, and assign for a reason the “ roughness of its coat? Who quarrels “ with a botanist, for not being an astronomer ; or with a moralist, for not being “ a mathematician ? As it is said in concerns of a much higher nature, *every man bath his gift, one after this manner, and another after that.* It is our business “ to profit by all, and to learn of each that “ in which each is best qualified to instruct us.”

(h) No. 13.

To

To these works must be added a small piece "*On the Repeal of the Test Act 1790*;" and his "*Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese 1791*," which his declining health prevented him from delivering personally, but which he published "that so (i) whenever " he should be called hence, he might " leave some testimony of his regard for " them, and attention to their concerns." This was the good Bishop's farewell to all his labours; and they were closed with undiminished vigour of intellect. Here he maintains, what he had through life so ably maintained, the Doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, and refutes the error of those who, by the abuse of abstract reasoning, would subvert its truth. Here also he pays equal attention to the dearest interests of Society, and to man's eternal happiness: for this judicious "*Charge*" discusses the great doctrines essential to Christianity: " the (k) nature of God; the " nature of man; the saving principle of " faith; the importance and use of the " Church; the obedience due to Civil " Government; the necessity of a pure life " and holy conversation."

(i) Advertisement prefixed to the Charge. (k) Charge, page 4.

A volume of his “*single* (1) *Sermons*” has lately been published. *Also 2 V. more in 1793: In all 5 Vol. of Sermons.*

He re-published *Stanhope's* edition of *Bishop Andrews's Devotions*, and is said to have intended publishing an edition of *Isaac Walton's Lives*, had he not been (m) prevented by Dr. Johnson's telling him, from mistake, that Lord Hailes had the same intention.

He married in the year 1768, the daughter of Philip Burton, of Hatton Street, Esq; by whom he hath left three daughters; the eldest of whom is married to the Rev. Mr. Selby Hele, Rector of Colmworth, Bedfordshire, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

His person was above the middle size, In his youth he had certainly been handsome. His countenance was remarkably expressive, and bespoke the sweetness of his temper. In the canonical habit his figure was venerably interesting.

His remains were interred in the family vault of his father-in-law, Philip Burton, Esq; at Eltham in Kent; where a Monu-

(1) In this valuable collection, the learned and animated Discourse preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, at the Assizes July 27, 1775, challenges our most particular attention.

(m) Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. ii, 26.

ment is erected in the Church-yard to his Memory, with the following elegant and just Inscription; the same Inscription (with a slight alteration) being also on a Monument lately erected to his Memory in the Cathedral of Norwich;

Here lie interred

The earthly Remains of

The Right Reverend GEORGE HORNE D. D.

Many Years President of Magdalen College in Oxford,

Dean of Canterbury,

And late Bishop of Norwich.

In whose Character

Depth of Learning, Brightness of Imagination,

Sanctity of Manners, and Sweetness of Temper

Were united beyond the usual Lot of Mortality.

With his Discourses from the Pulpit, his Hearers,

Whether of the University, the City, or the Country Parish

Were edified and delighted.

His Commentary on the Psalms will continue to be

A Companion to the Closet

Till the Devotion of Earth shall end in the Hallelujahs of Heaven.

Having patiently suffered under such Infirmities

As seemed not due to his Years,

His Soul took its Flight from this Vale of Misery;

To the unspeakable Loss of the Church of England,

And his sorrowing Friends and Admirers,

Jan. 17th, 1792, in the 62d Year of his Age.

BULLER;

B U L L E R.

WILLIAM BULLER, the twenty-second Dean, D. D. and formerly of Oriel College, Oxford, was removed, on the promotion of Dr. Horne, from the Deanery of Exeter to that of Canterbury; in which he was installed June 22, 1790. On the death of Bishop (m) Rofs in 1792, he was advanced to the Bishopric of Exeter, and was consecrated December the 2d.

(m) John Rofs D. D. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge. Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, Vicar of Frome, Somersetshire, Prebendary of Durham, and in 1778 Bishop of Exeter.

CORNEWALL.

C O R N E W A L L.

FOLLIOTT HERBERT WALKER
CORNEWALL, the twenty-third
and present Dean, D. D. and late Fellow
of St. John's College, Cambridge, was pre-
ferred, on the promotion of Dr. Buller,
from a Canonry of Windsor to the
Deanery of Canterbury, in which he was
installed Jan. 26, 1793.

CATALOGUE

CATALOGUE
OF THE
MANUSCRIPTS
IN THE
CHURCH LIBRARY.



C A T A L O G U E, &c.

A

- A. 1. *RICHARDUS de Mediâ Villâ in Quartum Librum Sententiarum.* Folio super Membranam.
- A. 2. 1. *Observationes Juris Eccles. et Civilis e Registro Papæ Urbani 5. per Johan. de Baro.* Fol.
2. *Alexander de St. Elpidio de Ecclesiasticâ Potestate.* Fol.
- A. 3. *Somner's Observations upon the Commissary of Canterbury's Patent.* Fol. Mr. Batteley, in his Preface to the Antiquities of Canterbury, supposes this Discourse to have been the first-fruits of those labours which Somner devoted to the study of Antiquity. It was composed soon after the death of King James I. upon the patent of Commissaryship granted to Sir Nathaniel Brent. It treats of Ecclesiastical Titles, and of the privileges and jurisdictions of Spiritual Courts. Great part of it has been published in his own Antiquities of Canterbury. His information relating to Ecclesiastical

Courts, Officers, &c. he acknowledges to have derived from Archbishop Parker's Antiquities of Britain.

- A. 4. *Libri Quinque Decretalium abbrev. per Henricum Hostiensem.* Fol. memb.
- A. 5. *Stephani (a) Archiep. Cant. Moralia in Isaiam, Jeremiam, et Ezechielem Prophetas.* Fol. memb.
- A. 6. *Ejusdem Moralia in Libros Josuæ, Judicum, Ruth, in 4 libros Regum, in Tobiam, Hester, Esdram, et duos libros Maccabæorum.* Fol. memb.
- A. 7. *Ejusdem Moralia in 12 Prophetas Minores.* Fol. memb.
- A. 8. *S. Augustini Sermones de verbis Domini, cum indice præfixo.* Fol. memb. This MS. formerly belonged to the Library of St. Austin's Monastery in Canterbury.
- A. 9. *Joh. Duns Scoti Quæstiones Theologicæ.* Fol. memb.
- A. 10. *Registrum Vestibuli in Theſaurario perpetuò conservandum.* Fol. memb. Rules and orders relating to dresses, processions, ornaments, &c. also
 “ of the reveſſing the Abbot of Weſt-

(a) Stephen Langton, who became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1206, and died in 1228.

“ *minster at Even-Song, and of his
“ singing High-Mass.*”

A. II. *A Volume in Folio*; containing several Transcripts of ecclesiastical affairs from Old Registers, viz.

*An Index to the Leiger Book of the
Priory of Dover, Maison Dieu, &c.*

*Collections from several Registers of
the Archbishops and other Bishops;
from the Leiger Books of several Ab-
bies and Monasteries; from the Rolls
in the Tower, the First Fruits, Aug-
mentation, and Tally Offices, &c. re-
lating to Churches and Church Lands.*

*Appropriations of several Churches
to religious Houses. Dotations of se-
veral Vicarages. Catalogue of the
religious Houses within the realms
of England and Wales, with their
Orders, Founders, and Values, both
such as were suppressed by King Henry
VIII. and such as were left standing,
or have been since erected.*

*Account of certain Manors taken
into Q. Elizabeth's hands from the
Archbishop of Canterbury, and what
recompense she made out of Lands of*

Abbies, Rectories Improprite, Rents, Tithes, &c.

Processus consecrationis Episcopi Sodorensis; viz. of John Philips, who was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man Feb. 10, 1604. This Bishop procured the Common Prayer Book of the Church of England to be translated into the language of the Natives of his Diocese. He died in 1633.

Account of the Archbishop's Metropolitan Visitation of the University of Oxford, taken out of the Register of Arundel. This was Archbishop Arundel's Visitation in 1397, to which an opposition was made by the Chancellor and Scholars, but which the King over-ruled in favour of the Primate.

Petitiones factæ in Parlamento Domini Edw. Regis filii Regis Hen. Aūd Carliol.

Controversia inter Oliverum Episc. Lincoln et Magistros Univ. Oxon. super confirmationem cancellarii sui. This dispute happened in 1288. Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Linc. refused

fused to admit their Chancellor by proxy; the Masters urged custom immemorial, and indignant at the Prelate's refusal, retired into the country. The matter was soon after settled by his admission of their presentation.

Several Grants of Henry IV. V. VI. and Edw. IV. to several Monasteries, Abbies, &c.

Collections out of Records relating to the Courts of the High Constable and Earl Marshal of England.

At the end of the volume there is a reference to the Benefices mentioned in it, noted by the learned and accurate Mr. Norris, formerly Auditor of this Church.

A. 12. *Hugo de Sancto Claro super quatuor Lib. Sententiarum.* Fol. memb.

A. 13. *Scotus super primum, secundum, et tertium Lib. Sententiarum, cum collationibus ejusdem.* Fol. memb.

A. 14. *A Folio Volume of Drawings, containing*

“ *The shapes and formes of divers*
 “ *beasts, foules, and birdes; fysbes,*
 “ *monsters, and serpents, trees, herbs,*
 “ *plants,*

“ plants, and flowres, with divers
 “ accidents of *Antiquity and Ar-*
 “ *mory.* The dollors and silver Coynes
 “ of all the contreyes, and free cytties
 “ in Europe. The triumph of death
 “ over all estats. The Signs before
 “ the day of Judgment, and the works
 “ of *Christian Charitie.*

“ The *Armes and Names* of all the
 “ *Nobilitie, Privi Councelers, and*
 “ *chewse Officers of England in 1588.*
 “ A learned remembraunce from an-
 “ tiquitie in vers of the *Commendacon*
 “ of the most auncient and learned art
 “ of *Chymistrie.*

“ A remembrance of diverse *Anti-*
 “ *quities and Coynes both Gold, Sil-*
 “ *ver, and Brasse, &c.*

“ An *Abstract of Chiromantie* with
 “ the 7 Planets, &c. whereby you may
 “ judg of events according to y^e arte.

“ The fall of *Antichrist, and the*
 “ *Day of Judgment.*

“ *Chronographye of the most nota-*
 “ *ble things from the beginning of the*
 “ *world to the year 1592, by John*
 “ *Nettleton, Gent. my Mr. and writ*
 “ *by me W^m. Byrcke.*

“ Of

“ *Of Blazoning.*”

Towards the end of the book,
 “ *The Wheele of Mr. George Ripley*
 “ *Channon of Bridlington in York-*
 “ *shire, mentioned in his book called*
 “ *the 12 gates of Alcumye*”; with
 his “ *vision, preface, and recapitu-*
 “ *lation of his work ; to which are*
 “ *added Verses of Sir Edward Kelley,*
 “ *and Sir Geffray Chaucer on the*
 “ *Phisosopher’s Stone.*”

This Volume was the labour of
 William Byrche in 1590, and 1591.
 Among the drawings, many Latin
 and English Verses also are inter-
 spersed.

A. 15. *A Volume of Somner’s Papers.*
 Fol.

1. *Concerning Christ Church Yard.*

2. *An Account of what was laid*
out on the Church from 1660 to 1662 ;
 a memorial, which records the li-
 berality, the public spirit, and the
 piety of the Dean and Chapter.

3. *The matter of Fact between the*
Church of Canterbury, and the Militia
there, in 1664, stated.

4. *Petitions, Cases, &c. laid before*
the Church.

B. 1.

B

- B. 1. *Job. Duns Scotus in quartum Lib. Sententiarum.* Fol. memb.
- B. 2. *A large Folio, containing*
1. *Liber Firmarum de anno 11^o. R. Henrici 8^{vi}.*
 2. *Copy of Matthew Parker Archbishop of Canterbury his Register from 1569 to 1574.*
 3. *De Prærogativis Archiep. Cant. memb. written about 1334.*
 4. *Acta Capituli Cantuar. in negotio inthronizationis Archiep. Grindal. 1575.*
 5. *De Visitatione Collegii Omnium Animarum per Priorem et Capit. Cantuar.* This contains Articles in which it was agreed, and to which the hands and seals of several Doctors of Law are affixed, that during the vacancy of the Archbishopric, the Prior and Chapter had full power to visit the said College. (No date.)
 6. *Lex et Consuetudo Villæ Sandwichici.*
 7. *Customs*

7. *Customs and Usage of the Election and Office of a Bailiff, &c.* At the beginning of this MS. is a Quære—"Whether the following Customs and Usages belong to the Town of *Lydd*?" There are certainly Orders, &c. in it relating to *Lydd*.

8. *Leges Regis Aluredi Saxonicae.*

9. *Gesta Servatoris Domini nostri Jesu Christi, quæ invenit Theodosius Magnus Imperator in Jerusalem in prætorio Pontii Pilati in codicibus publicis. Saxonice. Transcript. e MS. Cantab. in Archivis Bibliothecæ ad finem 4^{or}. Evang. Sax.*

10. *Several Bills, Covenants, Decrees, &c. with an alphabetical Table prefixed.*

11. *Several Medicinal Prescriptions; among which is a long Epitaph in English Verse, "upon the death of*
" Mr. Horton, sincere Preacher of the
" word of God in the citye of London."

B. 3. *Libri Decretalium cum Summâ Gaufridi. Fol. memb.*

B. 4. *Constitutiones Othonis et Ottoboni cum Glossâ Johannis de Acton. Fol. memb.*

B. 5.

- B. 5. *Rentale Villæ de Faversham. State of St. Saviour's Monastery in that town, taken Feb. 1, anno Hen. VII, 14°.—Inventory of the Abbot's Chamber, &c. taken Aug. 24, anno Hen. VIII, 26°.—Certificate of the value of all Manors, Parsonages, Rents, &c. belonging to St. Saviour's Monastery.* Fol.
- B. 6. *Biblia Latina Thomæ de Banchester, cui præfigitur Tractatus Moralium super Genesin, qui dicitur Solatium fidelis animæ.* Fol. memb.
- B. 7. 1. *Redditus Ecclesiæ Christi Cantuar: in the time of the Monastery.* Fol. memb.
2. *Diversorum Patrum Sententiæ de Primatû Romanæ Ecclesiæ quibus addita sunt Capita nonnulla de Monachorum Moribus et Doctrinâ, fideque ac disciplinâ Ecclesiæ Romanæ.* Fol. memb.
3. *Anonymi Sermones 47, cum titulis præfixis; quorum primus est, Invigilianatal. Domini.* Fol. memb.
- B. 8. *Liber Majoris Voluminis Secretorum Anonymi.* Fol. memb. In quo continentur.
- Imprimis, *Tractatus Rotarum et Argu-*

Argumentorum tertice distinctionis secundum Raymundum Lully.

- Item. *Questionarius*
- Item. *Via artis transmutatoriæ*
- Item. *Vera practica ejusdem*
- Item. *De Tabulis et Figuris*
- Item. *De Separatione Elementorum*
- Item. *Liber quintæ Essentiæ*
- Item. *De remediis infirmitatum*
- Item. *De Herbâ Chelidoniæ*
- Item. *Kalendare Judiciale de hominis Nativitate*
- Item. *De Signis et Planetis*
- Item. *Angelicum Volumen de proprio Angelo*

B. 9. *Willielmi de Norvico Lectura super Isaiam.* Fol. memb.

B. 10. 1. *Diversitas Pænitentiae secundum Robertum* (b) *Grossthead, Episcopum Lincoln.* Fol. memb.

2. *Statuta* (c) *Bonifacii, Archiep. Cant.* Fol. memb.

B. 11. *Ægidius de Regimine Principum.* Fol. memb.

B. 12. *Tabula Speculi Historialis.* Fol. memb.

(b) Robert Grossthead became Bishop of Lincoln in 1234, and died in 1253.

(c) Boniface was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury at Lyons by the Pope himself in 1244, and died in 1270.

C

- C. 1. *Gregorii Epistolæ Decretales*. Fol. memb.
- C. 2. *A volume of Letters concerning State Affairs in the time of Q. Elizabeth*. Some of them are originals; and are subscribed W. Burghley, F. Walsingham, Chr. Hatton, H. Hunsdon, T. Suffex, R. Leycester, F. Bedford, J. Bromley, E. Lyncoln, F. Knollys, C. Howard, John (d) Abp Cant. Thomas Bp (e) Winton, and other distinguished personages. They are dated 1569, 1577, 1578, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583; 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588; 1589, 1595, and 1596.
- C. 3. *A curious Volume in folio; containing*
“ The Names, and Armes (embla-
“ zoned) of the Principall Captains
“ as well of Noblemen as of Knights
“ that were with the Victorious Prince
“ King Edward the third, at the
“ Siege of Callys, 1346.”

(d) John Whitgift Abp of Canterbury 1585, who died in 1603.

(e) Thomas Cowper Bp of Winton, 1583, who died in 1594.

“ An

“ *An Account of how many Ships*
 “ *and Mariners every Port sent*
 “ *throughout England to that Siege.*
 “ *Also the supply of Ships and Ma-*
 “ *riners from Bayon, Spayne, Ireland,*
 “ *Flaunders, and Gelderland.”*

“ *An Account of all the Princes*
 “ *and Noblemen Foreigners that served*
 “ *at that Siege with their pay and of*
 “ *the whole charge of that Siege.”*

“ The Prince of
 “ Wales had by the
 “ day for his diet - xx *shill.*

“ A Duke, not of
 “ the Blood Royal viii *sh.* iiid.
 “ An Earle - vi *sh.* viiid.
 “ A Viscount - v *sh.*
 “ A Baron - - - iii *sh.*
 “ A Knight - - - ii *sh.*
 “ An Esquier - xviiiid.

“ A Gentleman for
 “ him and his servant ii *sh.*

“ Archers on foot iiid.
 “ on horse iiid.

“ A Welshman on
 “ foote - - - - - iid.

“ A Mariner - - - - - iiid.

The Titles, and Armes (embla-
 T zoned)

zoned) of all the Noblemen that flourished in each King and Queen's reign from W^m. the Conqueror, to Q. Eliz.

An Account of the Precedency of the Nobility in several processions of Q. Eliz. and K. James.

The Order of Precedency of the Nobles both Men and Women, by Jasper Duke of Bedford (Uncle to Henry VII. and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) at the appointment of Henry VII.

C. 4. *Pentateuchus et Liber Joshuæ Saxonice*. Fol. Transcriptus a Somnero e pervetusto Lib. MS. in bibliothecâ Cottonianâ.

C. 5. *A Volume of Somner's Manuscripts*, containing

1. *Concilium Berghamstedense, anno 697*. This is his emendation of Spelman, vol. i, 194; and he here gives us as a specimen of his attentive correction, the *Concil. Bergham.* which exhibits at one view, the *Textus Roffensis, Ejusdem Exemplaris Correctio, D. H. Spelmanni Versio, et Versio Nova.*

2. *Orosius Saxonice*. Transcriptus
e per-

e pervetusto Lib. illo MS. Bib. Cottonianâ, in quo Chronologia Saxonica invenitur exarata. See C. 8.

3. *Caedmonis Paraphrasis Saxonica*. Transcriptus e pervetusto Libro MS. in Bib. Deuvesianâ, charactere Sax. exarato.

4. *Medicinalis Anglicus Saxonice*. Transcriptus e pervetusto Lib. MS. in Bibliothecâ Regiâ apud S. Jacobum.

5. *In Dⁿⁱ. Hen. Spelmanni Equitis Aurati Glossarium Latino-Barbarum Adversaria*; Item. *In Watſii Glossarium*; et *In eximii Viri Gerardi Joannis Vossii de vitiis sermonis, &c. tractatum Adversaria*.

6. *Statuta Ecc. Christi. Cant. ab Hen. 8^{vo}. Fundatore*.

7. *Godwin Sands*. This is inserted in his "Treatise on the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent" printed at Oxford in 1693.

8. *Littus Saxonicum per Britanniam*. Mr. Batteley has observed that this treatise would be a desirable addition to the *Portus Iccius* of Somner. The design of it is to

overthrow the opinion of Mr. Selden in his *Mare Clausum* (L 2. c. 7.) concerning this shore, and to vindicate the opinion of Ortelius, Camden, Merula, Cluverius, and other Geographers. [See Batteley's Preface to the *Antiq. of Cant.*]

9. *Miscellanies*; consisting chiefly of Letters relating to the affairs of the Cathedral, and also of the Diocese: they contain some curious remarks on the characters, residence, &c. of many Incumbents in the Diocese.

10. *Chartæ Odonis Prioris*. These are copies of Covenants, Grants, &c. by Odo, who was Prior of Ch. Church Canterbury in 1167, and thence elected Abbat of Battel in 1175.

11. *His* " Discourse of Portus Ic-
 " cius, wherein the late conceipts of
 " Chiffletius in his topographicall dis-
 " course thereof; are examined and re-
 " futed; the judgment of Cluverius
 " concerning the same port asserted
 " and embraced; and the true site
 " thereof more clearly ascertained."

This

This was translated into Latin, and published at Oxford by Dr. Edmund Gibson (afterwards Bishop of London) in 1694. Somner argues for Bologne, Chifflet for Mardyke.

12. *Chronica Gervasii, de combustione et reparat. Ecc. Cant.* 1174, published in the Decem Scriptores in 1652; translated into English, and published in an Hist. Description of Cant. Cathedral 1783.

C. 6. *Somneri Scholia et Animadversiones in Leges Henrici Primi.* Fol.

C. 7. *Somner's Treatise of the Roman Ports and Forts in Kent.* Fol. Published in 1693: to which his Life was prefixed by Dr. White Kennet, afterward Bishop of Peterborough. The reader of that Life will find Mr. Somner to have been a most judicious Antiquary, and a most worthy man. He died in 1669, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Canterbury, where there is a Monument to his memory.

C. 8. *Extracts by Somner.* Fol. viz. *Ex Chronicis Will. Thorne.—Ex Gotcelini libro de translatione S. Augustini*

tini Anglor. Apost. et Sociorum ejus in Bibliotheca Deurvesiana. Concerning this treatise, see the preface to the 2d part of Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*.—*Ex Registro MS.^o S. Augustini Monast. collect. a Thom. Thaneto.* — *Ex veteri Lib. MS. olim Ecclesiæ Christi Cant. modo in bibliotheca Comitum Arundell, cui titulus Registrum, sive Martyrologium Ecclesiæ Christi Cant.*—*Ex veteri Lib. MS. sc. Registro (ut inscribitur) temporalium Ecclesiæ et Episcopatus Roffensis abbreviato, et circa tempora (1319) Haimonis de Hethe, 46. ejusdem Sedis Episc. (ut opinor) qui in Episcoporum ibi memoratorum catalogo ultimum locum obtinet.*—*Ex libro Roffensi in 4^{to}.*—*E. pervetusto libro MS. in bibliotheca Cottoniana, Orosii historiam continente, manu saxonica, cui titulus, Chronica Saxonica Abbingdoniæ ad annum 1066.* See C. 5. 2. *Orosius, &c.*

C. 9. *Somneri Dictionarum Saxonico-Latinum.* Fol. Vol. 1. A.—L.

C. 10. *Eiusdem* Vol. 2. L.—Y. This

Dic-

Dictionary is alone sufficient to perpetuate the diligence and learning of Somner. It was published in 1659.

- C. II. *An Account Book of some Officer of the Monastery, containing Inventoria Bonorum quorundam Monach. defunct.*

Inventorium Capellæ S. Michaelis, viz. de Vestimentis Corporalibus, Calicibus. Missalibus, &c. per W. Ingram, 1511.

Inventorium Capellæ, S. Bartholomæi in Cryptis

Dedicatio Altaris lapidei in officio Martyrii S. Thomæ (Becket) Archiep Cant. cum catalogo celebrantium quâlibet Dominicâ, 1507.

Inventorium rerum contentarum in officio Custodis Martyrii S. Thomæ, viz. de Vestimentis, Juellis, Reliquiis, &c. Among the reliques were
“ Duo annuli aurei, unus beati
“ Thomæ, et alter S. Edmundi
“ Archiepi cum duabus saphiris,
“ magnæ et miræ virtutis pro oculis
“ egrorum relevandis !”

Inventorium in Oratorio Archiepi.
Nota de juramento Clericorum Ecc.
Christi.

Christi. Cant. in ingressu.

Recepta Fratris Will. Inggram Custodis Martyrii S. Thomæ, et Solutiones ejusdem 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510.

Reparationes circa Libros in Librariâ super Capellam Domini Prioris. A List of the Books formerly in this Library is given in Dart's Appendix to his Hist. of the Church of Canterbury.

C. 12. *Liber Tertius Decretalium.* Fol. memb.

C. 13. 1. *A Book of forms of common Law; viz. Indenturæ, Obligationes, Conditiones, &c.*

2. *De Anno Jubilæo apud Cant.* 1420. printed in Batteley's Appendix to the Antiq. of Canterbury, Part I. This Jubilee was observed once in 50 years, on account of the translation of Becket's body to his shrine, 50 years after his death in 1220. At this fifth Jubilee in 1420, the concourse of people is said to have been 100,000; all of whom were well entertained 15 days, the time this Jubilee lasted.

Their

Their oblations at the shrine of Becket, no doubt, were ample.

3. *Usages, Laws, and Franchises that the Barons of Dover claym by Prescription.*

4. *Encomium mortis Janæ Reginæ Angliæ.* Six Latin verses.

C. 14. 1. *Liber Reddituum Locabilium Prioris Ecclesiæ Cant.*

2. *Johan. Wodnysberg Electio in Priorem Ecc. Christi Cant.* 1411.

3. *Episcoporum in Provinciâ Cant. Decimæ Spiritualium et Temporalium Secundum Registr. Papæ et Regis.*

C. 15. *M. T. Ciceronis Epistolæ.* Fol.

At the beginning of this M³. is the following note, “ This booke I
“ Edmond Witherpoll found in
“ the lybrary off owre ladye’s
“ churche in Bulleyn the xxv day
“ of Sept. Anno Domini 1544.

C. 16. *Some of Somner’s Collections.* Fol.

1. *The Charter of K. Ed. 4th. granted to the City of Canterbury in 1460.*

2. *Answers to the Articles of Enquiry made by the Commissioners of Henry 8th. concerning the estates, goods,*

goods, revenues, &c. of certain Hospitals in and near Canterbury, viz. of Eastbridge, of Harbledown Hospital and Chantry, of Maynard's, of St. John's, of Poor Priests in St. Margaret's Parish, of Prince Edward's Chantry, of Sir W. Roper's Chantry, of St. Jacob's Hospital in Thanington Parish, of Wingham Collegiate Church, of the Chantries of our Lady and St. Stephen in Ash, of Reculver Chantry, of Herne Chantry, of Hothe Chantry, of our Lady Church in Dover, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital by Dover, of St. Martin's in Dover, and of Archbishop Arundel's Chantry.

3. Transcripts from old Records, viz. *De translatione S. Augustini.*—*De restituenda Abbatia S. Augustini.*—*Rescriptum Archiepi ad D^{num}.* *Regem de eadem.*—*Privilegium Greg. Papæ IX.*—*Quoddam scriptum de Capella de Dane in Thaneto*—*Appropriatio ecclesiæ de Eleham Scholarib. de Merton, Oxon.*—*Appropriatio ecclesiæ de Hedecrune (Hedcorne) Hospitali de Ospringe.*—*Decretum Domini*

*mini Archiepi Cant. ut Inhabitantes de Hearne contribuant reparationi ecclesiæ de Reculver: ex autographo sub sigillo.—Confirmatio cartæ Theobaldi per Greg. Papam super dona obedientiariorum, in qua quædam de prioratu S^{ti}. Martini, Dovor.—Confirmatio Cæmiterii S^{ti}. Paulii Cant. De Capella de Shorne vel Thorne.—Ex scedis D. Doct. Casauboni.—Carta Huberti Archiep. Cant. conservatoris possessionum Canonicorum Prioratus S^{ti}. Gregorii Cant. This is inserted into the Monasticon Anglic.—Donatio Manerii de Dane in insula Thaneti Monasterio S. Augustini Cant.—Compositio inter Abbatem et Conventum S. Augustini et Tenentes eorum de Menstre et Hengrave in Thaneto.—Many of these records are published in Thorn's Chronicle. At the other end of the book, *Formula quædam Processus in Curiis Ecc.**

C. 17. *Liber Formularum in Curiis Ecclesiasticis Usitatarum.* Fol. Written in 1606.

C. 18. 1. *Loci communes Juris Ecc. Ordine alphabetico.*

2. *Trac-*

2. *Tractatus brevis ordinis judiciorum.*

3. *Libellorum Formulæ in causis Eccles.* to which is prefixed a short account of “ Causes Papal to the
 “ number of 51, wherein I (*the*
 “ *Pope*) only have powre to dis-
 “ pense, and no man ells, nether
 “ Byshope, nor Metropolitane, nor
 “ legate, withoute a speciale ly-
 “ cence from me.” This display
 of Papal Power is *modest*, in compa-
 rison to the *accomodating* Table of
 Absolutions, Dispensations, and
 other similar Fees of the Pope’s
 Chancery, which Sir Rich. Steele
 has given us in his *Romish Ecc.*
History.

- C. 19. *Certain Disputations in point of*
of Law concerning the Kings of Eng-
land’s right to their Succession in the
Kingdom of France ; from an antient
MS. copied by Sir Peter Manwood
in 1615. Fol. Of the Original, says
Sir Peter, “ the seames weare partly
“ consumed, and the letters dim-
“ med, and allmost worne out by
“ time the devourer of all things.
 “ In

“ In which Booke I found con-
 “ tained the principall passages of
 “ affaires betweene the two King-
 “ domes of England and Fraunce
 “ under the reignes of King Ed-
 “ ward the third, and King Henry
 “ the fifth.—Out of this I in-
 “ treated a speciall freind to ex-
 “ tract *Certain Disputations, &c.*”

C. 20. *Fundatio et Statuta Hospit. Sⁱ.
 Laurentii juxta Cantuariam, et Re-
 gistrum chartarum de terris ejusdem.*
 Fol. memb.

D. 1.

D

D. 1. *Isaaci Casauboni Ephemerides* Fol.
This is the Diary of the Life of that eminent Scholar and Critic Isaac Casaubon, Prebendary of this Church, written in Latin with his own hand, commencing in the 39th year of his age, and in the year of our Lord 1597. He died in 1614.

D. 2. *Dictionarium Latinum.* Fol.
This Dict. is entitled “Propter Vocabulorum copiam *Medulla Grammatices.*” Whether it be the work of Galfrid, a Dominican, who flourished towards the end of the 15th Century, who for his skill in Grammar was surnamed Grammaticus, and who wrote a *Medulla Grammatices*, I do not presume to say.

D. 3. *Erdeswick's Antiquities of Staffordshire.* Fol. 84 pages.

D. 4. 1. *Redditus Ecc. Christi. Cantuar.* memb.

2. *Computus Thesaurariorum annis*

2. 3. 4. 5. *Regis Johannis.* memb.

3. *Gablum*

3. *Gablum de diversis terris. Extract de Domesday Book de certis maneriis quæ pertinent ad D^{um}. Archiep. et Monachos Ecc. Chr. Cant. memb.*

4. *Inquisitio facta super redditibus de Chertham. memb.*

5. *Redditus de Coltuna. memb.*

6. *Redditus Parochiæ de Northgate et aliarum Parochiarum. memb.*

7. *Redditus pertinentes ad Domum S. Trinitatis Parochiæ de Northgate. memb.*

8. *Relevia recepta anno secundo et sequentibus post reversionem Conventus ab exilio, 1215. memb.* The Prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, and his Monks, 64 in number, were banished by K. John in 1207, on account of the opposition which they made to his nomination of an Archbishop. Their places were filled with Monks from the Monastery of St. Austin. After 7 years banishment they were restored; 1000l. was given them as a recompence for all detriment, and they received a Charter of Restitution.

9. *Extract*

9. *Extract Finium et Amerciamen-
torum.* memb.
 10. *Particulæ terrarum et reddi-
tuum emptorum et conductorum Anno
1285, seq.* memb.
 11. *Nonnulli Computus Willielmi
Derby de Libertatibus Prioris Ecc.
Christi. Cant.* memb.
 12. *Placita coram D^{no}. Rege apud
Westmonasteriam termino S. Hilarii,
A^o. Sexto Regis Edwardi 3^d.* memb.
 13. *De Monasterio et Prioribus S.
Martini de Dovor.* memb.
 14. *Rentale de Godmersham et aliis
locis.* memb.
- D. 5. *Vetus Logica. Liber de Articulis Fidei. Priscianus de Constructionibus. Liber de Accentibus. Donati Barbarismus.* Fol. memb.
This ancient MS. formerly belonged to the Monastery of St. Austin, Canterbury.
- D. 6. *Evangelium S^{ti}. Matthæi Latinè, cum largâ expositione cujusdam Anonymi.* Fol. In fine preservation, and formerly belonged to St. Austin's Monastery.
- D. 7. *Liber Sermonum collectus de multis*
per

per Priorem de S^o. Albrego. Fol. memb. Most of these sermons are by Thomas Chabham, or Cobham, a native of Kent, Subdean of Sarum, &c. one of the most distinguished characters of his time both for learning and virtue: he died Bishop of Worcester in 1327.

D. 8. 1. *Formulæ procedendi in Jure Civili.*

2. *Statuta Curie Cantuar. editæ per Rob. (d) Winchelsea, Archiep. Cant.*

3. *Statutum Gregorii Papæ de Denariis Petri.*

4. *Constitutiones Archiep. Job. de (e) Peckham editæ in Concil Lambeth.*

5. *Tractatus super formis Electionum cum Instrumentis ad ipsam formam spectantibus.*

6. *Carta magna Communium Libertatum Angliæ.*

7. *Carta de Libertatibus Forestæ in Angliâ.*

(d) Robert Winchelsea was elected Archbishop of Canterbury in 1292, and died in 1313.

(e) John Peckham was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1278, and died in 1292.

8. *Vocatio Prælatorum ad Concilium.*

9. *Litera executoria super Ordinatis in Concilio.*

10. *Traſtatus Moralis de Sacramentis, de Vitiis, Virtutibus, et decem Præceptis.*

D. 9. 1. *Summa quæ dicitur Pars Oculi Sacerdotum.* 2. *Summa quæ dicitur Pars Dextra Oculi Sacerdotum.* 3. *Summa quæ dicitur Siniftra Pars Oculi Sacerdotum.* 4. *Traſtatus de Septem Sacramentis Eccleſiæ, de ſeptem Virtutibus, ſeptem Peccatis Mortalibus et decem Præceptis.* Fol. memb.

D. 10. 1. *Anonymi Hiſtoria et Figuræ Animalium.* 4^o. memb. very ancient.

2. *A Repertory directing the keeping of Merchants Accounts.* 4^o.

3. *Epigrammasatiron* ; English Poetry. 4^o. It is entitled, “ The
“ times whistle or a newe daunce
“ of ſeven Satires, whereunto are
“ annexed divers other poems com-
“ priſing things naturall, morall,
“ and theologicall, compiled by
“ ——— gent.

———“ Septem

—————"Septem compacta cicutis
 "Fistula."

The name of the compiler is erased. He announces the design of these Seven Satires in a long Introduction,

"ffrom the Rhamnusian goddesse am I sent,

"On Sin t'inflit deserved punishment.

"All-seeing Sunne, lend me thy searching eye

"That I may finde, and scourge impietie." &c. &c.

The miscellaneous poems are numerous, and many of them entertaining.

4. *The Names of Archbishops and Bishops of Spain and Portugal, with a note of their yearly Revenues. The Names of Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Kings Council in Spain. The Allowance of Ambassadors in Spain. Of some Universities in Spain and Portugal.* 4. No date to this little compilation; but at the time it was written, the "University of Salamanca had 7000, that of Alcalá Henares 6000, and that of Coimbra 4000 Students."

5. *A Vocabulary of Words written in Figures, with specimens.* 4°. A

kind of short-hand Writing, at the beginning of the 17th Century.

D. 11. *Johannis Hispani Casus Decretalium*. Fol. memb.

D. 12. 1. *Nomina Monachorum Eccles. Christi Cant. a tempore exilii eorum 1207 ad annum 1533.*

2. *Obituarium Monachorum Eccles. Chr. Cant. ab 1286 ad 1507.*

2. *Nomina 161 Majorum Civitatis Cantuariæ ab 1449.*

D. 13. *An English Poem, entitled Stimulus Conscientiæ*. 4°. very ancient.

The Poem opens “How God was
“evere withoute bygynnyge;” then
pursues a variety of subjects relating
to our wants and passions, the states
of Heaven and Hell, our blifs and
misery &c. &c. ; commencing with
“the bygynnyge of manne’s lif.”

D. 14. *Sermones Anonymi Latine cum Tabulâ Alphabeticâ*. 4°.

D. 15. *Rentals of Fileth and Blodbenie Courts, &c. tempore Hen. 7.* 4°.

D. 16. 1. *Correctorium totius Bibliæ Roberti Grosthead Episc. Lincoln.*

2. *Tabula secundum ordinem Alphabeti in lib exemplorum Sacræ Scripturæ.*

3. *Liber*

3. *Liber Exemplorum S. Scripturæ
Fratris Nicol. de Hanapis.*

4. *De Orbis Situ.* This MS:
Vol. belonged to St. Austin's Li-
brary.

D. 17. 1. *An Alphabetical Glossary of Law
Words.* 2. *Statuta Regis Ed. III.
et R. Ricardi II.* 4°. memb.

U 3

E: *Chronicon*

E

E. *Chronicon ab origine mundi, cui præfigitur, " Tabula subsequentis " operis secundum ordinem Alpha-beti."* Folio, ends in 1338.

E. 1. *Fragmentum Historiæ Saxonicæ manu recenti.* 4°. This once belonged to Somner. At the beginning is the following Note, " Si " comparetur hoc Fragmentum " cum impressis haud modica dif- " crepantia apparebit." And on the first page, " Florentius Wigorn " optimus hujus histor. interpres. " W. 9." To which are added, *Numerus hydarum Angliæ*, and a *Parcell of the hystory of Worcester.*

E. 2. *Canuti Regis Leges Saxonica.* 4°.

E. 3. *Expositio sive Glossa Regulæ S. Beati Benedicti.* 4°.

E. 4. *Rich. Atkynson Comment. in 1^{am}. Epistolam ad Corinthios, 1547.* 4°.

E. 5. *Aristotelis Ethicorum ad Nicomachum Libri, carmine Græco per Will. Barrum.* 4°.

E. 6. *A Receiver's Book of the Church Rents in the time of the Monastery.*

E. 7. 8.

- E. 7. 8. *Willielmi Ingram Logica*, 1478.
2 vols. 8vo.
- E. 9. 1. *Constitutiones Othonis, et Ottoni-*
boni. 2. *Constitutiones Oxoniæ de li-*
bertatibus Ecclesiæ. 3. *Constitutiones*
de Westmonasteria Bonifacii Archiep.
Cant. 4. *Constitutiones apud Read-*
ing. 5. *Constitutiones de Lambeth Jo-*
hannis Peckham Archiep. Cant. 4°. memb.
- E. 10. *Testamenta Duodecem Patriarcha-*
rum. Narratio e libro qui Græcè
vocatur Suda (Suidas.) Meditati-
ones beati Bernardi, 8vo. memb.
This book formerly belonged to
the Monastery of St. Mary Overey,
Southwark.
- E. 11. *Veterum Statutorum Regni Collectio,*
cum indice prefixo. 8vo.
- E. 12. *Regulæ et Rubricæ excerptæ ex or-*
dinali Sarum per Thom. de Grant-
ham. Item, *Ejusdem Regula de*
Historiis inchoandis, de ferialibus
et Dominicalibus Missis (cantandis.)
8vo. memb.
- E. 13. 1. *Taxatio Bonorum Spiritualium*
et Temporalium Episcoporum utrius-
que Provinciæ.
2. *Statuta*

2. *Statuta Regis Ed. 3. ab anno*
1^o. *ad 50^{mum}. 8⁷⁰. memb.*

E. 14. *Ephrem Syri Pieces. Græcè. 12^{mo}.*

E. 15. *Instruptione del Signor Baly di Valence Amb^{re}. de Re Cbristianis^{mo}. 12^{mo}.
No date.*

E. 16. (f) *Account of Dr. John Bargrave's Benefaction to the Library. Dr. Bargrave was Prebendary of this Church, and Nephew of Dean Bargrave. He had been a great Traveller, like his Uncle, and had collected, while abroad, many Coins and Medals, and some few Books of Prints, which he gave to this Library. One of the Books is too curious to be here unnoticed. It is placed among the printed Books in the Library, (G. 3. 33.) and is entitled Effigies, Nomina, et Cognomina Papæ et Cardinalium nunc viventium. Edit. à Jo. Jacobo de Rubéis Romæ 1658. Folio. The effigies of "the Pope and Colledge" or Conclave of Cardinalles li-*

(f) This account and another large account of his and Dr. Casaubon's Coins and Medals, are kept in the upper drawer of the little Cabinet in the Library.

“ ving, when I was my fourth and
“ last time at Rome, wheare I
“ bought them in sheets. A°. 1660.
“ John Bargrave, of Kent, D. D.
“ Canon of Christ Church, Can-
“ terbury.” On the Margins and
Backs of these Engravings are ma-
nuscript quotations made by Dr.
Bargrave from *Il Nepotismo*, *Il*
Cardinalismo, and other authori-
ties; at the same time there are
many diverting remarks, many in-
teresting anecdotes from his own
pen. At the beginning of this col-
lection he has made the following
note. “ The College of Cardinalls
“ when I was my fourth and last
“ tyme at Rome, I being then
“ there, when King Charles the
“ Second was Restored to his
“ three Crownes, and to my know-
“ ledge, to the Greate Greife of
“ that Triple Crowne, and that
“ Colledge, whoe thought to have
“ binn Masters of England. 1660.”
On the margin of the Pope’s pic-

ture

ture (Alexander the 7th) he has observed that, “ this picture and all
“ the rest following, are extraordi-
“ narily like the persons, drawn and
“ cut by excellent hands ; I know-
“ ing them all by sight (and some
“ by discourse) as well as I knowe
“ any of my brethren the Canons
“ of Ch. Church Canterbury.”

Dr. Bargrave died in 1680.

- E. 17. *Liber precum cujusdam Monachi
Cantuariensis.* 24°. memb.
-

Eighteen Volumes of Old Registers,
containing much curious and valu-
able information, are kept in the
Chapter Room.

F I N I S.

[Corrected.]

- PAGE x, line 3, for *Form* read *From*.
- xiii, xiv, xv, xvi, should be marked xii, xiii, xiv, xv.
- 65, line 20, for ANOS, read ANNOS.
- 67, line 5, for *Catalinam*, read *Catilinam*.
- 77, line 1, for *Markett*, read *New-Markett*.
- 96, line 15, for *dominicà*, read *dominicâ*.
- 104, line 8, *dele after* with others *the full stop*,
and supply a comma.
- 132, line 11, for *Londinsenes*, read *Londinenses*.
- 156, line 8, for *leafure*, read *leisure*.
- 224, line 4, for *Captain Duncan Campbell*, read
now *Lieutenant - Colonel Duncan*
Campbell.
- 254, line 2, *add*, since these sheets were printed,
two more volumes of Bishop Horn's
Sermons have been published."
- 262, line 24, for *confervanaum* read *conser-vandum*.
- 268, line 20, for *Archbishop*, read *Archbishopric*.
- 288, line 23, for *Latini*, read *Latinè*.







BX Todd, Henry John
5195 Some account of the deans
C3T64 of Canterbury

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